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## PAN-AMERICAN UNION CHARTER BARS POLITICS

Twelve Nations Vote to Reject Proposal Setting up Political Functions

## TRADE CO-OPERATION PLAN ALSO OPPOSED

Several Countries See Taxes Touched by Effort to Reduce Tariff Barriers

**HAVANA**—Twelve American republics, including the larger countries, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, have voted against the proposal for the extension of political functions to the Pan-American Union, marking the definite failure of efforts to make the Pan-American Union a powerful force in the political life of the American continent.

The extent of the economic functions of the union is still uncertain, but the proposals of Honorable Pueyrredon of Argentina for decisive declarations on this topic have not yet called forth a single sympathetic declaration from other delegations.

The Pan-American Union, under the articles adopted, will continue its labors for intellectual, cultural and economic co-operation, the latter efforts thus far having been merely informative.

**Shuts Out Politics**  
The committee action appears to close the door to efforts being made by the international law codifiers to give the Pan-American Union certain political functions in emergencies.

Only Jacobo Varela of Uruguay and Enrique Olaya of Colombia voiced the ideal arguments for an effective political organization of the Pan-American Union, most of the others silently deferring to the undertone of concern lest the union might somehow become a disadvantageous political agency.

The Colombian and Uruguayan views were supported on the vote by Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Cuba.

The countries that rejected the proposal by Señor Varela that the union might have political functions by the unanimous consent of the states which are members were Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Haiti, Dominican Republic and the United States. Countries absent were Honduras, Panama and Bolivia.

**Señor Pueyrredon**, who is pressing for declarations against excessive economic barriers, has insisted on the deferring of the discussion of the preamble until the terms of the body of the convention had been adopted. He insisted that there would be no modification in the Argentinean position.

Argentina appears to be playing a lone hand on the economic proposals. United States delegates maintain the position that the proposed economic declarations could not be construed as directly binding on the United States, since there are many tariff barriers or export taxes or other artificial restrictions on the liberty of trade in many countries.

**Others Affected**

The terms of the Argentine proposals would, in the opinion of some delegates, involve the discussion of oil, petroleum export laws, Chilean nitrate laws, Brazilian coffee defense laws and other measures affecting international trade, as well as the United States tariff law and plant and animal quarantine laws.

Other arguments advanced in subcommittee were that it is in discord with ideas of national sovereignty, as all nations insist upon their freedom of action with reference to taxes; and that many of the countries must depend upon high customs duties for their revenues.

Dr. Olaya of Colombia, president of the Pan-American Union Committee, left the chair to deliver an appeal for Pan-American idealism. He declared that frankness and sincerity are lacking in American continental politics. He said that all of the resolutions and drafts which have been adopted fail to give the Pan-American Union the powers that it should have and pointed out that an express prohibition of political powers would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Lumbermen to Stand Back of Every Stick

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

EVERY stick of lumber graded and marked and trade-marked at the mills of member firms hereafter will have the financial guarantee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, it was announced today.

The association said it was intended in this way to draw clear lines of distinction for the mutual benefit of users and manufacturers of lumber between good lumber, well manufactured, carefully graded and accurately sized under American lumber standard rules, and inferior lumber, poorly manufactured, unmeasured and carelessly graded.

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## Broader Field Seen for Writers of Odd Happenings of the Times

Despite Call of Newspapers for Brevity, Says Kenneth L. Roberts, Readers Will Follow Him Who Treats Things Entertainingly

Reporters such as Richard Harding Davis and Julian Ralph are not produced by every generation. Nevertheless, Kenneth L. Roberts, discussing an opinion that prevalent newspaper policy tends to demand a greater proportion than formerly of news, written in its briefest form, thought that room would always be found for the work of able descriptive writers. He thought that the development of such men, competent to write an entertaining column upon happenings of slender importance, of no importance at all could continue as long as newspapers would afford them opportunity for such expression and a suitable return for their work.

Mr. Roberts talked, at Kennebunk, Me., from the viewpoint of the reporter and of the average newspaper reader. He is Washington correspondent of the Saturday Evening Post. Ten years ago he was a reporter on a Boston morning paper, having abundant experience of fetching in stories which, often having small actual news value, could be set down in a handful of words if, indeed, they need be set down at all. He was having liberty in the midst of more important assignments to give such trifling material what amusing substance he was inclined and able. There was, for instance, the story of the fish which, because of a locked door, arbitrarily became the exhibit of an eccentric professor, who used it as a subject for the first of a series of preposterous lectures, not without, however, some intellectual soundness, on piscatorial matters.

**Those "Fancy Words"**  
In the intervening years Mr. Roberts has been a reporter in Russia, in central Europe, elsewhere. He has now as little use for fancy words as ever he had, which is no use at all. But, judging the thinner material with the richer in his own experience, he thought a reporter need never apply fine words to any happening to make a special story, but that if it were done amusingly, having read into it threads of whimsy or humor or satire, he might reasonably expect and obtain space in his paper to print what he wrote, a column if he chose.

Mr. Roberts' workshop and its treatment were curiously analogous to the discussion. A copy of a Mexican house of gleaming white stucco, orange-colored, set whimsically by itself against an emerald hillside within sound of the pulsant beat of surf on the rugged coast of Mexico. Some comment on the excellence of the house exacted from him "This? It is nothing. Nothing at all but pine boards and plaster."

And when it was pointed out that the arrangement of the space, the mellowed blur of a wall place, the model of a Spanish galleon above the balcony rail, the placement of colors, the variations upon the themes of convenience and necessity all removed the final sum from the plain he repeated obstinately, "But it is thin, and plain. Oh amusing, and comfortable, but nothing at all," and he might have been describing the work of the competent descriptive writer.

**Wide Magazine Field**  
Mr. Roberts not only did not agree that the usefulness of descriptive special stories is being overlooked in today's newspapers, but he thought that, in proportion as readers grew familiar with their type, the space saved by the increasingly frugal manner of treating the day's news might result in more space being afforded for descriptive stories of the gayeties, the whimsies, the curiosities or the pathos of life. He pointed to some among the

special writers on the New York papers, for instance, such folk as Brown, Nunnally Johnson, McGeehan, Frank Sullivan, Isabel Ross, Oliver H. P. Garrett, and others whose following is established for as long as they maintain their manner. He was confident that these writers were deliberately appreciatively followed, week after week, year in, year out. If the Davieses and the Duncans and the Hunnekers belonged to the Golden Age of reporters, he felt it must be said of the others, known now in their own generation, that they had come to it by being themselves, that they wrote what they saw and read, and that they were not to be watched eagerly for what they wrote and would be dismayed to see it disappear.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Motorcar-Boat to Aid Volcanic Exploration

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hilo, T. H.

**PRELIMINARY** tests are being made here by Dr. Thomas A. Jagger, internationally known volcanologist, of an amphibian automobile, with which he intends to make explorations of the volcanic regions in Alaska.

The home-made contrivance consists of a Ford motor mounted on a flat-bottom boat on wheels, the wheels being so rigged that they can be elevated when the craft takes to water. Dr. Jagger drove it from the volcano Kilauea to Kilauea Bay, this city, a distance of 31 miles. His speed averaged 13 miles an hour. He has also made several trips on water with it, but has not yet determined accurately its "boat" speed.

Dr. Jagger says the machine will be particularly helpful in regions where lava has flowed into the sea.

## Teapot Dome Type of Business Arraigned by J. D. Rockefeller Jr.

Spokesman for Oil Interests Promises Every Aid in Tracing Liberty Bonds of Continental Company—Regrets Mr. Stewart's Failure to Testify

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
**WASHINGTON**—John D. Rockefeller Jr., appearing before the Senate Public Lands Committee, asserted that the oil interests of the United States did not approve of the type of business that characterized the Teapot Dome and Elks Hills oil land leases.

The interests of which he is the head, and the oil industry as a whole, he declared, desired to have all of the facts brought out relating to the oil leases. He thanked the committee for giving him an opportunity to aid in its work, which he termed a public service.

Calling the oil leases public scandal, he said that the interests of good government and good business,

## MR. WILLIS FIRM FOR RETENTION OF PROHIBITION

Ohio Presidential Candidate Favors Dry Law Plank in Republican Platform

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**WASHINGTON**—Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, comes out unequivocally for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and full enforcement of the law, in a letter replying to a letter from W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

The Eighteenth Amendment was made a part of the Constitution by the largest vote ever given to an amendment to that document, he points out, and declares that he would, if elected, put forth every effort to see that it is observed, obeyed and respected.

His voice opposition to any legislation, leaving it to the states to determine the alcoholic content of beverages to be manufactured. Referring specifically to the proposed New York referendum, he asserted that if this plan should be adopted as a part of the governmental system there would be an end to the sovereignty of the United States and the supremacy of the Constitution.

**Text of Letter**

Mr. Willis is in favor of incorporating a prohibition plank in the Republican platform. The full text of his letter to Mr. Borah follows:

"I have yours of the 9th instant and am glad to make prompt and definite reply.

"Noting your first question, I have no hesitancy in saying that I favor incorporating in the next National Republican platform a plank specifically referring to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and pledging the candidates and the party to a vigorous and faithful and effective enforcement of the amendment and the laws enacted to carry into effect the Constitutional Amendment.

"In answer to your second question, I am really inspired by the above answer to the first. My attitude toward the amendment and its enforcement in case I would be nominated and elected would be this:

"The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States; it was made a part of the Constitution by the largest vote ever given any amendment made to that document.

"I fully subscribe to the statement by George Washington in his Farewell Address regarding the Constitution when he said:

"Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitution of government. But the Constitution presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."

"Believing thoroughly in this fundamental principle, as stated by Washington, I would, if nominated and elected, put forth every effort to see to it that the Eighteenth Amendment is observed, obeyed, and respected, and the laws enacted thereunder enforced. This is my attitude now, and would continue to be exactly the same in the event of nomination and election.

**New York Poll Opposed**

"With reference to your third question, I say, unhesitatingly, that I do not favor a program of legislation which would enable every state to determine for itself the alcoholic content of beverages to be manufactured, sold and transported throughout the country.

"As I have stated, the principle embodied in the proposed New York referendum, Congress would be asked to modify the federal enforcement act so that the law would not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of beverages which are not in fact intoxicating, as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states.

"If this principle is to be adopted as a part of our government system, there is an end to the sovereignty of the United States Government and the supremacy of the Constitution.

"I had always supposed the idea of nullification was permanently disposed of at the time of the Civil War. It cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave men on both sides to settle this question.

"I am unwilling at this late date to reopen the matter and give adherence to the doctrine in effect that a state may do as it pleases about obeying federal laws and upholding the federal Constitution.

**Federal Rights Supreme**

"In my judgment such a principle as you refer to is illogical, unworkable and unconstitutional. I am entirely opposed to it.

"If one state is to have permission to violate one federal law, then every other state should be given the same privilege to violate some other federal law that it does not like and the result



government, regulated by the law and the Constitution, or else we shall descend to the warring chaos which this proposed change would invite.

"I am in favor of the Constitution and its enforcement.

"In your fourth question you very properly assume whether I favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

"I do not favor the repeal of the Volstead Act, nor do I favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I believe the Eighteenth Amendment is here to stay and that citizens officials would better put in their time considering how they may observe the law of their country and respect its Constitution, rather than to give their efforts to plans whereby the law may be evaded and the Constitution broken down."

## ROCKEFELLER'S AID PROMISED

(Continued from Page 1)

with Mr. Stewart on the Continental transaction, one in March, 1925, when it was first disclosed, and the second several days ago, following its refusal to testify. On both occasions, Mr. Rockefeller said, Mr. Stewart refused to discuss the details of the transaction, other than to say that he "had done the best he could for his company."

Without query from the committee, Mr. Rockefeller informed it that he was "prepared at any time to withdraw support of the management of any company in which he is interested that does not merit the confidence he puts in that management." He declared that he wanted no return from investments in business enterprises where there is "any compromise with right."

"I want no business management I am interested in to do anything I would not do myself," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Rockefeller holdings in the Indiana company are as follows: Mr. Rockefeller's personal holdings, 402,000 shares, 4 1/2 per cent of the stock of the company; the Rockefeller Foundation, 400,000 shares, 5 per cent of the stock of company; the University of Chicago, 30,000 shares, and \$500,000 in stock held in trust for two of his sisters and which was given them by the elder Rockefeller, all amounting to a total of 15 per cent of the stock of the company.

"The situation is far-reaching," Mr. Rockefeller said. "It affects more than a few individuals. It affects the whole oil industry, in fact all business interests of the country. It has cast suspicion on business. Cynics are saying, is there any integrity in business? I feel a deep sense of responsibility and obligation to aid in uncovering this national scandal. My father was one of the pioneers of the oil industry and the family name has been associated with the industry for half a century.

"It is for these reasons that I want all the facts made known and wish to offer my earnest co-operation in clearing the wrong that has been done."

Mr. Rockefeller told the committee with emphasis that he was not one of "the many prominent business men" who, according to Mr. Stewart, had wired him congratulations on his defense of the Senate committee.

Much interest was shown by the committee in what action Mr. Rockefeller might take, as a stockholder, in the Indiana company in view of the facts relating to Mr. Stewart's connection with the Continental Trading Company deal. Mr. Rockefeller declared that he strongly disapproved of business executives making private profits from the operations of the companies they were associated with.

"When I can't give confidence to the management of a business I am interested in, I will withdraw my support," Mr. Rockefeller said.

He informed the committee that his father's "greatest achievement" was not the philanthropic and educational institutions he had founded and endowed, but that he had built up and invested in business enterprises which dealt honorably with the public and was fair and just to his employees.

INMAN BEY'S TRIAL BEGINS

BY CLARE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—The trial of Inman Bey, former Minister of Marine, and his associates before the Supreme Court on charges of graft and high treason has commenced. After the reading of the act of accusation, lasting more than two hours, and the delivery of the public prosecutor's report, the proceedings adjourned until tomorrow. The Supreme Court now in session is the first constituted in Turkey for more than 50 years.

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## Poets Impractical? They Can't Be, Says Irish Bard Who Raised Hens

G. W. Russell, Better Known as "Æ," Was Thinking of Banks and Creameries He Ran, as Well, in Declaring Poetry to Be Hard-Headed Art

Several years back Sir Horace Plunkett, in the course of measures to stabilize Irish affairs, allowed George W. Russell, Irish mystical poet, more familiarly known as Æ, to organize some banks and creameries. And when he had organized them, not only to his own but the public satisfaction, he had also provided himself with a conclusive answer to the tradition that poets are an impractical lot.

In his Boston address Æ professed the evidence to a few young persons who were making the mistake, he assured them, of crediting the tradition. His smile, as he routed their complacency, almost deliriously rustled his shaggy eyebrows and set in motion like a waving field of ripe wheat the luxuriant chestnut of his beard.

"I fancy," he said, "that I organized the banks and the creameries rather well, for none of my banks and none of my creameries has gone smash."

With that he burrowed back a little deeper in his chair, pleased as only one can be who is satisfied that, of all possible answers, his is the one to have blown a silly tradition into smithereens.

Goes to Deeper Waters

It seemed to go beyond purely individual stick to his pride made by the charge of impracticality, ahead to a conviction that poets are, on the contrary, an intensely practical people.

"How else," he will inquire solemnly, "can it be true, as you must agree it is, that there has not been an important movement in Ireland which did not have a poet coiled around its roots?"

A listener, sighing for a glimpse of memory which would make it possible to cover the ground completely in a second or two, can think of no instance sound enough. Late in the afternoon Æ was to lecture at Harvard. Indeed, so great would be the press of those desirous to hear him, that the audience, and the great, shaggy lecturer, must trudge across the Yard to a larger hall. But before the lecture,

there was the half hour with visitors from newspapers. Followed a handful of sentences about the country he was visiting for the first time, expressions of interest in its architecture, its literary future, its folk. He thought of the New York skyline that, when his eyes became accustomed to its heights and vari-leveled magnificences, he might behold a Chaldean astronomer perched on its loftiest tower. He thought of our own people did not fully perceive how like it is to pictures from old Bibles, or how reminiscent it was of the ancient grandeur of the Ur of the Chaldees, or of Nineveh.

Talks Most of Ireland

But it was of Ireland that he talked most slowly, although everything he said was obviously embroidered with a priceless accuracy. He spoke of the country, its beauty, its majesty, its achievements, its inspirations. Little of Irish pronunciation is in his words although his r's are sharp and his "clarks" a joyous thing to the ears. Nor is he beyond a certain Scottish cast to such a word as "couldn't," so that it becomes something very like "couldna."

He sees nothing odd in his having been an intensely practical figure in Irish affairs, an organizer of banks and of co-operative agencies for the marketing of produce and supplies. It goes back to the Greek idea that, besides his own art, the artist should forward some interest of his community. Æ has been a poet, a dairyman, a seedsman as well as poet. How then should he not help those who are poets, dairymen, seedsman since it is, after all, but a twist of circumstance that he himself is not still in the draper's shop, whence he was first drafted to help shape the new Ireland?

the belligerents began. A solution of this problem might, in Mr. Plunkett's view, be found in defining as an aggressor, a state which after hostilities, refused to observe an armistice as ordered on the combatants by the Council of the League. Another interesting point in the report is that an analysis of reservations in the recent armistices treaties shows that they have been considerably restricted.

France Accepts System of Regional Accords

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON  
BY CLARE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—How is a sense of security to be developed? The French press discuss this problem as preliminary to disarmament, on the occasion of the publication of the report drawn up at Prague under the presidency of Dr. Bené. It is found that the British and French conceptions are partially reconciled. It is agreed that a general arbitration and security pact is not yet feasible and that it is better to proceed by a method of

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regional agreements and treaties between individual states.

Thus the French desire for a revival of the famous Geneva Protocol which constituted a general security pact is dissolved in the present stage of international relations. The British view prevails. Yet the French as an alternative have accepted a system of regional accords and in practice have entered into them and encouraged them. They are indeed the chief exponents of the regional pact idea. Thus it is held that the French policy of regional understandings has also triumphed.

Definite Machinery Advocated

In any case it is not by insisting on League intervention everywhere and the automatic application of sanctions that progress will be made, according to French interpretation though Dr. Bené would have definite machinery for the application of such measures as the League may find practicable.

Pertinax points out that disarmament depends on the possibility of obtaining new guarantees, since those contained in the Covenant of the League are judged insufficient by central and eastern countries. Mr. Plunkett had to consider new guarantees. Mr. Rutgers had to consider the effective employment of the existing guarantees, and adoption of international arbitration had to be considered. How could the guarantees be increased when many members of the League scarcely accept the obligations that they already have under the Covenant. That is the crux of the matter and it is obvious that there is not a true agreement in sight. While one part of Europe wants more security, another part of Europe declines to commit itself to further assistance. Naturally Prague reporters have taken an optimistic view, but it is unlikely that the various nations will consent to a general alienation of their sovereignty.

Facts of League Type

That is why the committee falls back upon limited pacts of the Locarno type. Great Britain though strongly opposed to the suggestion of surrendering complete liberty of movement, nevertheless was willing to give a specific guarantee in a particular region and it is felt that other countries will give guarantees in regions that interest them most. Moreover in these pacts recourse to arms should be refused and demilitarized zones should be established.

Mutual assistance should be given in liaison with the Council of the League. Nevertheless though progress may be made on these lines it is well to recall that the task is formidable, that Germany and Hungary for example must be persuaded to enter into a central European pact, that Russia must enter the Baltic pact and that Bulgaria must be included in the Balkan pact. These things will not be accomplished tomorrow. It is doubted here whether the time is ripe to proceed with the disarmament conference for which Germany and Russia are impatient. The preparatory commission meets next month and a plenary conference was promised this year.

300,000,000 RAIL PROGRAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Steel car replacement program of the Pennsylvania Railroad for this year in trade circles is estimated at about \$200,000,000.

League Described as Best Means for Preventing War

(Continued from Page 1)

of moral forces behind the League that the committee sees the best hope for preventing war. This is in effect an appeal to get back to the Covenant and the development of the safeguards which are to be found in it by local co-operation between nations.

The committee's report is a remarkable contribution at the present time, because it was written in the light of the recent memorandum on the security question contributed by Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, and, of course, Dr. Bené was fully aware French and Italian views.

Sanctions of the League

It is interesting to note that both Mr. Rutgers and Mr. Plunkett, who is an advanced champion of the protocol, admit the difficulty of defining aggression, while Mr. Rutgers, who was appointed to consider the best way of applying the sanctions of the League, considers that the repressive measures of Article 15 should be reported to only in extreme cases, for their application will be attended with considerable difficulty for the League. The big stick is to be kept in the background, and the British and German thesis that the world is not ripe for compulsory arbitration on all political issues is generally sustained.

It is interesting in view of the idea of a world pact for the outlawry of war that Mr. Plunkett should declare that a general treaty of arbitration binding all the state members of the League is at present impracticable. But he is thinking of compulsory arbitration in this connection. A model security treaty, says this jurist, should include a pledge not to have recourse to war but it should be made plain that this was not to apply to wars of defense but only aggressive wars.

Mr. Plunkett admits, however, that his definition of aggression is very difficult, because, where hostilities have commenced it is not always easy to say with certainty which of

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## FEDERAL AIR PILOT LICENSES GRANTED TO 1630

Mr. MacCracken Holds No. 1 and Col. Lindbergh Has No. 67

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There are 84 licensed air pilots in the District of Columbia, leading all other parts of the country, according to the directorate made public here. In all 1630 pilots have been licensed by the Department of Commerce.

One of the five women who have been licensed, Miss Marjorie C. Stinson, lives here. The others are Ruth Elder, Mrs. Phoebe F. Omile of Memphis, Tenn.; Ruth R. Nichols, Rye, N. Y.; and Katherine Schuler Van Vechten, Colorado Springs, Colo.

William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in charge of aeronautics, holds license No. 1. Colonel Lindbergh's is No. 67, issued just before he made his great flight to Paris.

The United States has been divided into 15 inspection districts, each of which will be in charge of an inspector of the air regulations division, it was announced at the Department of Commerce. This is expected to expedite the examination and licensing of aircraft and airmen.

Of interest to airmen is the proposed Goodyear-Zeppelin Company plant, probably to be established in Baltimore. W. C. Young, manager of the aeronautics division of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, of which the Zeppelin company is a branch, has been discussing the matter with Navy officials here.

Congress has authorized the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the building of two large dirigibles, but appropriation has been made for only one.

The Glenn Martin Company, which has located in Baltimore, is about to close a contract for \$5,000,000 passenger and mail plane to be used between the United States and Latin America.

confirm the negative impressions of press and public generally, on the issue of the Pan-American Union's impotence.

Salvador Urbina of Mexico declared that the Union should never have political functions. Such functions, he said, would in effect establish

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lish a political confederation of the American states. He said that the Pan-American Union with political powers would not be analogous to an international court.

Argentina May Not Insist

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—It is understood here that Argentina will not insist on the inclusion of economic factors in the projected Pan-American Union convention. Such a step, it was felt, would break the deadlock which has developed at the Pan-American Conference at Havana because of the insistence of Honorable Pueyrredon of Argentina in advocating removal of tariff barriers among the American republics.

New instructions have been sent to Dr. Pueyrredon by the Foreign Office. The sending of these instructions followed a series of conversations between Robert W. Bliss, American Ambassador, and Foreign Minister Gallardo.

BIBLE READING BARRED IN MICHIGAN SCHOOLS

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Bible reading and teaching of religious subjects, sectarian or otherwise, in the public schools of Michigan, is unlawful, W. W. Potter, Attorney-General, has ruled. In an official opinion he held that such practices must be discontinued, by reason of provisions of the State Constitution.

The ruling, according to Webster H. Pearce, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, affects a number of normal schools, Michigan State College and scores of grade and high schools throughout the State. At these schools, he said, it has been the practice to read the Bible in class, and courses had been provided for "presentation of the general principles of Christianity."

BEACH NAMED FOR LINDY

SAINT-LO, France (AP)—"Lindbergh Beach" is the new name of the bathing beach at this little west coast resort near Cherbourg. Not long ago the Town Council asked Col. Charles A. Lindbergh if he would grant them the honor of using his name. He responded through the American Embassy in Paris that he would. A monument to Colonel Lindbergh and in memory of the famous French aviator, Nungesser and Colli, will be erected on the beach.

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## KING CALLS ON MR. RADITCH TO FORM CABINET

Croat Leader Fails, Mr. Davidovich Refuses—Perich May Be Sent For

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BELGRADE—Stephan Raditch, the leader of the Croat Peasant Party, so long regarded as a rebel and dangerous insurgent, for the first time since the formation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, was invited by the King to become Prime Minister. He endeavored to form a coalition ministry and failed. Mr. Raditch returned his mandate to the King, whereupon Leuba Davidovich, the veteran leader of the Democratic Party, was summoned to attempt to compose a government. This was almost a foregone conclusion when Mr. Davidovich's followers in the Skupstina voted almost by two to one in favor of his taking the helm of a coalition ministry.

Mr. Davidovich is not only the most popular and straightforward politician, but he is regarded as able to reconcile racial and social groups. Mr. Davidovich, however, much to the surprise of his followers, declined the King's mandate, foreseeing certain failure owing to the assistance of the Radicals, the strongest party in the Skupstina, on having the Premier.

After four hours' consultation at the royal palace with Mr. Perich, president of the Parliament, the King agreed that some person from the Radical party should continue the efforts to form a government since the leaders of all the Opposition parties refuse to co-operate with the present leader of the Radicals, the ex-Premier M. Voukitchevitch.

Probably Mr. Perich will be commissioned to form a government. Since the budget ratification waits, urgent action of the Skupstina is called for, and it is expected that a government be formed immediately. The ideal cited by all parties is the present coalition government of France.

The King's appeal to Mr. Raditch and the latter's acceptance of the task of forming a ministry, however futile, is viewed as a political event of much significance. Three years ago Mr. Raditch and his party not only refused to participate in the Parliament but vehemently attacked the Constitution, opposed the King, advocated a republic, sought the aid of Russia and other foreign powers and carried on such subversive activity that Mr. Raditch was finally arrested and imprisoned.

Later he was released and entered the Skupstina with his partisans and became Minister of Education in the Coalition Cabinet under the famous Nikola Pashitch. The King's invitation to Mr. Raditch and the latter's cordiality is considered as a striking evidence of the consolidation and unification of the tripartite kingdom and is accepted by all as an encouraging sign.

NEW FIELD FOR WRITERS SHOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

placed by too heavy a freight of news dispatches.

Many a special writer had been given his first chance because the right person had a minute and looked at a piece of copy that was on its way to the waste basket. And not infrequently that piece of copy had been but one in a meek parade of several hundred others whose way to the rubbish heap no one had barred.

Mr. Roberts considered that the whole survival of good descriptive writers, possessing the flair for the whimsical, for humor in good taste, for the quality of charmingly turning a phrase, was pre-eminently dependent upon such work being well paid. He pointed to the fact that the magazine field is wider and more promising than ever. That good reporters need less to continue at the daily grind of newspaper work now except for preference than ever, because there are now too many magazine connections in which a man may remain satisfactorily a reporter yet be removed from the city room.

Mr. Roberts agreed that the time was probably gone when newspapers would, in any considerable degree,

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competes financially with magazines in holding capable writers having a real feeling about giving up association with a daily paper if something better offered. He thought, if there were men to do the work George Ade, Brand Whitlock and Peter Dunne were doing when they contributed good English and brilliant thought to the Chicago press, newspapers would have some difficulty in holding them. But he found it quite impossible to foresee a day in the history of contemporary newspapers when columns would be filled with news dispatches and there would be no available descriptive writers, for stories, perchance of lighter intrinsic worth, men who could decorate their material with the humorous or whimsical or fabulous, seeing beyond immediate fact prisms of color which, in some degree, continually glow through even the most trifling incidents in life.

## TO RECOMMEND COAL INQUIRY

Senate Commerce Committee Decides to Recommend It in Mid-West Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An inquiry into the labor, economic and political conditions existing in the coal mining sections of West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, will be recommended to the Senate by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman, announced that the committee had reached the conclusion that such a congressional inquiry was necessary. The question as to whether the Interstate Commerce Committee should make the investigation or have a special Senate committee do so, remains to be settled.

In the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee no mine operator nor railroad representative was present. Officials of the United Mine Workers of America were the only witnesses who asked to be heard. They portrayed labor conditions in these coal regions and charged the railroads and certain large mine corporations with a conspiracy to depress the price of coal in order to destroy the miners' union.

After the miners had been heard the committee announced that it had established a sufficient cause to approve the inquiry. Owing to the absence of certain members of the committee no formal action to report the resolution to the Senate was taken immediately.

Union officials declared that if the inquiry was ordered, they would produce evidence to substantiate their charges of conspiracy against the railroads and coal operators. Large delegations of miners were brought to Washington, they said, to tell of the activities of the private policemen employed by the mine owners.

In addition to the investigation of labor conditions in the coal camps that the Johnson resolution proposes, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, declared his intention of having an inquiry made of the granting of injunctions by the federal courts against the miners.

MR. KELLOGG PLEADED WITH CANADIAN TRIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of the Treasury, returning from Canada said he never enjoyed a visit more. Speaking of his reception at Ottawa, he said that while Canadian hospitality was proverbial, the manner in which he was received by the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon; the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and officials and members of Parliament had been beyond his expectation.

The Secretary was particularly interested in the Archives Building at Ottawa, which he thought was one of the most interesting exhibits in the world.

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## KEEP STUDYING, WOMEN ADVISED

(Continued from Page 1)

funds, and to turn this money into fellowships for post-graduate and post-doctorate study for women. It is a concrete recognition of the great need for trained women.

"The A. U. W. at present maintains 12 national fellowships. Furthermore it has undertaken to raise \$1,000,000 of the \$2,000,000 drive now being carried on by the International Federation of University Women for the establishment of international fellowships."

But, Dr. Meek explained, the type of post-graduate that is done "within the walls" is only a small part of what her organization is advocating. It is the non-professional woman, whom they also urge to continue her study in order to be better fitted to answer the every-day problems.

To this end the 410 branches of the American association follow a regular educational program, she said, which consists of a study of "pre-school" problems, of elementary school problems, and of international relations. The former two serve not only to educate mothers in educating their own children, but also serve to better the educational system itself. The study of international relations, carried on systematically, aids in giving women a knowledge of world affairs necessary to good citizenship.

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BRITISH BACK REICH OPINION ON CAVELL FILM

Sir Austen Chamberlain Declines Invitation to 'Private View of Picture

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The growing opposition to war films is indicated by the impressive protest published here today of the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who supports German opinion in declaring the "strongest repugnance" to the production of the much-discussed movie, "Dawn," in which he noted that the Shakespearean actress, Sybil Thorndike, represents Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse executed by the Germans during the war.

Declining an invitation to a private view of the film, Sir Austen says, through his secretary: "The story of Nurse Cavell is a very noble one and her memory should be held in reverence, not only by her countrymen, but all to whatever country they belong, whether friend or enemy, who admire selfless devotion to duty. It may be possible to present such a story pictorially, without loss of beauty and without danger of controversy when the lapse of years makes it history, but for himself Sir Austen feels it is more beautiful in memory than any picture could make it. In no circumstances, therefore, would he care to see the exhibition."

"Can Only Prove Controversy"

"This being the case, however the story was treated by the film, but Sir Austen desires me to say that if the accounts which he has read in the newspapers are correct, as he must presume them to be, he would be even less willing to attend the performance. He knows no authority to justify certain incidents as presented in the film, and their representation can only provoke controversy over the grave of a woman who has become one of the world's heroines."

"Nurse Cavell had no thought of fame or self, but can you doubt what her feelings would have been if she had thought such use was to be made of her sacrifice? There are war films which, while recalling heroic deeds of endurance of our own people, call forth no bitter feelings elsewhere, but serve only to unite all men in admiration of heroism and fortitude. But the film, to the representation of which you invite Sir Austen Chamberlain, appears to be of an entirely different character, and he must frankly say he feels the strongest repugnance toward its production."

Sir Austen's letter attracts much attention. The Daily News says he

Requires. While candidates for State elections, have been addressing the people at Springfield on subjects of national policy, etc."

Interested in Waterways

The first known visit of Lincoln to Chicago was made in the interest of waterway development of the country. The down-state Whig was a delegate to the River and Harbor Convention of 1847. He made an effective speech in favor of the plan for internal improvements. Here he met Horace Greeley, who described him as "a tall specimen of an Illinoisian."

After 1860 Washington claimed Lincoln. Chicago was not to know him familiarly again. Yet once more there was a contact. It was after the Emancipation Proclamation had been issued that people of the mid-West joined in giving the Great Northwest Fair. Contributions were solicited to be sold for the benefit of soldiers, gifts ranging from crocheted tidies to plows.

Someone thought of asking Lincoln for the original draft of his recent proclamation to be sold for the same good cause. He consented and the manuscript was bought by Thomas B. Bryan for \$3000, and the money swelled the relief fund.

The Chicago museum has obtained many rare Lincoln objects. It is now exhibiting his personal garments, the familiar black silk hat, a baggy umbrella, a pair of rubbers, with white kid gloves he wore on formal occasions.

Much valuable material on the life of Lincoln has been gathered in the collection of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago lawyer, who has contributed appreciated aid in the preparation of this article.

SPAIN DECREES COATS FOR HORSES

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The official journal, Gaceta, publishes a royal decree making obligatory the use of protective cuirasses or padded coats on all horses used in bull fights in the larger towns. The new regulations, which go into effect on April 7, follow experiments of last year.

In December, 1926, the Minister of the Interior, as a result of petitions with many signatures, gathered by the Madrid Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants, ordered the use of cuirasses, but the first experiments proved unsatisfactory. New coats have since been made and tested, and humanitarians express the hope that the decree will be a prelude to further reform.

TRAIN CONTROL UP FEB. 27

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Interstate Commerce Commission has reopened the automatic train control case and has called for hearings at Washington, Feb. 27, when respondents may present data pertaining to a questionaire dealing with the subject. The scope of the investigation has been broadened to include automatic block signals.

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CUBA BESTOWS  
HIGHEST HONOR  
ON LINDBERGHFlier Receives Grand Cross  
of Order of Manuel de  
Cespedes at Banquet

HAVANA (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh entered upon another busy day with the highest decoration of the Cuban Government in his possession—the grand cross of the order of Manuel de Cespedes, pinned on his breast by President Machado at a Presidential banquet in his honor in the National Theater. In bestowing the decoration, the President said:

"The Republic of Cuba established the order of Manuel de Cespedes to honor men who have distinguished themselves above others in this and other countries. You are one of them, doing more especially humanity by a mission of peace and civilization. My country's Government honors itself by honoring you with the highest decoration we can grant."

"You at present are greatly benefiting humanity doing deeds unprecedented which will result in great good. Aviation no longer is a sport alone, particularly since in the future it will be the most marvelous means of communication and an extraordinary factor in the progress of humanity."

"Cuba is proud to have you here and gives testimony of her affection, appreciating all paying homage to the greatest of your incomparable and marvelous deeds."

Colonel Lindbergh replied briefly, expressing his thanks for his reception in Havana. The countries he has visited, Colonel Lindbergh declared, are as passengers, he made a flight over Havana and surrounding districts in a commercial plane. The Ambassador and Mrs. Judah also flew with him.

Before this flight he received the keys of the city of Havana at the pavilion erected in the Prado, Havana's famous parkway, which was thronged with enthusiastic crowds. Mayor Gomez made the presentation. An hour before the ceremony of the keys, Colonel Lindbergh had received the gold medal of the Havana Province. He also was the guest at a luncheon given by the Aero Club of Cuba. Ambassadors Judah and Ferrer made brief addresses, congratulating his achievements.

The Colonel made three flights Saturday morning. On the first one he took as passengers the Cuban Secretary of War, the chief of the presidential police, and a party of young Cuban girls.

On the second trip he took Mayor Gomez, four civic officials and their wives.

Those who went up with him in the third party were Dr. Jesus Salazar, president of the Peruvian delegation to the Pan-American conference, Mrs. Henry T. Fletcher, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, and Mrs. M. E. Hanna.

Immediately on leaving the field Colonel Lindbergh went to the Casino Club for a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce.

CHURCHMAN PREPARED  
TO 'BOLT' SMITH TICKET

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—After discussion, during which it was predicted Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, would be the Democratic presidential nominee, and a Democratic churchman announced he would "bolt" the party in that event, the educational association of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, went on record here as believing such nomination would be unfortunate.

Dr. Stonewall Anderson of Nashville, general educational secretary of the church, injected the political angle into the closing session.

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## THE MAKE OF THE

THIS phrase, "foreign affairs," is becoming a misnomer. With the ease and speed of modern travel and the celerity of modern communication, nations are becoming neighbors—some, perhaps, less neighborly than others—and their affairs which once might have been foreign to each other are becoming a common concern to all. The present week has brought a diversity of developments which affect the status of international relations. They are, moreover, tangible developments and prophetic of increasingly stable and congenial relations.

The week started with the signing of the new Franco-American arbitration treaty and a more auspicious start there could hardly be. The treaty extends the scope of agreed arbitration, and in its preamble avows the desire of the two nations to eschew war of all kinds. The treaty strengthens the firm foundation of a lasting Franco-American peace.

In opening the British Parliament a few days later, King George took the timely opportunity to announce that his Government is sympathetically studying a new draft treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States—a study which will be as sympathetically undertaken on the American side of the Atlantic. The United States is also negotiating a similar treaty with Japan.

At this same time a resolution is being favorably discussed in the House of Representatives in Washington looking forward to the negotiation of an agreement by all nations to abolish the use of submarines and discontinue their construction. The project has the outspoken approval of Secretary Kellogg, and has been welcomed in Downing Street.

Coincidentally Senator Gillett has introduced into the Senate a resolution calling upon the President to reopen conversations with a view toward reaching an agreement whereby the United States may join the Permanent Court of International Justice. All but a part of one of the American reservations were accepted by the World Court members, who at the time asked the United States to clarify its desire. It is the purpose of the Gillett resolution to serve that end.

NOT long ago the United States Department of the Navy was receiving some criticism from within its own ranks, considerable being said that it was overstaffed and not too efficiently administered. Germany, too, apparently has its own Magruder. Come reports that the present small German navy is maintaining four times as many officials in Berlin as the vast pre-war navy, and that the costs of upkeep are disproportionately high. The German people are practicing a courageous economy in private life, and they are calling for it in public life as well.

FROM the pen of Mussolini has come a document of immediate concern to virtually every nation in the world. The explanatory news dispatches have not been sufficiently detailed to give the full meaning of the pronouncement, or to make extensive comment possible. It merits examination for its potential significance.

From Rome the Associated Press cables: "A world-wide organization of Fascism is outlined in a new constitution for Fascists abroad which has been issued by Premier Mussolini. By this constitution Italians resident in other countries swear allegiance to the Fascist regime, receive membership cards of the organization, and receive directions from headquarters as the direct representatives of the Fascist."

The implications of such a program are many, although not fully measurable until the program has been put into operation. Most nations, it is fair to observe, desire that the immigration of whatever nation should look forward to naturalization and become a part of the political and social fabric of the nation. The new Fascist constitution provides that resident Italians shall not take part in the internal political life of the country.

Again, the constitution provides that Fascists abroad shall swear allegiance to Fascism and obey to their Italian representatives—practices which many nations might find not conducive to their efforts to assimilate their foreign-born. Throughout its provisions, it is made clear, however, that they are not intended to run counter to the laws of the land in which Fascists reside, all Fascists being admonished to respect the laws and to live uprightly in public and private life.

A world order of Fascism offers a fascinating project. Its course and the means which its advocates take to foster it, are likely to interest the press and public everywhere.

DURING the week the Pan-American Congress has come to grips with two of its thorniest problems. One is to reconcile all views on what should be contained in the preamble of the new constitution for the Pan-American Union. In particular, Argentina is proposing, and the United States is opposing, a declaration of economic unification of the Americas through reduction of tariffs. The other issue, which arises from the effort to agree on a code of international law, is whether intervention is ever justifiable. The United States says yes, most of Latin America says no, and the delegates at Havana are seeking some common ground. For the first time in the history of Pan-American congresses, women have been given a hearing and have presented a draft treaty providing that 21 republics of the New World give women equal rights with men before the law.

WHEN the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, arrived in Quebec for a friendly visit last summer, he remarked that he had come not to interpret his country to Canada, but to be able to interpret Canada to Great Britain. Since that happy occasion, many developments have passed across the front pages of the press to indicate that a new Canada is creating world attention.

Canada's exchange of ministers with the United States has been followed by the recent announcement that a similar diplomatic status is soon to prevail with both France and Japan. And Premier King's neighborly call at Washington this winter was this week returned by Secretary Kellogg. Canada is becoming nationally strong and internationally active.

Canadian progress, politically and economically, has been surpassing. At the beginning of the twentieth century Canada sheltered a thin and distended population of 7,000,000 over a vast expanse of undeveloped if not unpromising territory. A quarter of a century has added 3,000,000 to Canada's peoples. Last year its per capita wealth of \$2406 was second only to that of the United States and Great Britain, while its per capita trade balance was unexcelled. The Liberal Government has achieved political stability, the people economic strength.

From Great Britain, Canada has received autonomy in international affairs as well as domestic, and it is to the credit of British colonial statesmanship that Canada, for all its sovereignty, is it anything a more loyal and co-operative member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. More and more will Canada be a force in world affairs. She sits as an equal upon the Council of the League of Nations as well as at the British Imperial Conference.

As a nation Canada is devoted to the arts of peace. Secretary Kellogg's visit to Ottawa gives renewed and mutual assurance that 4000 miles of friendship join the two countries.

entered the final stages of enactment, when the Senate Finance Committee reported the measure for concurrence. The bill passed early this session by the House, somewhat amended, was approved by all members of the Finance Committee with the exception of William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah.

Leaders of all sides in the Senate indicated their acceptance of the measure as revised by the committee and expressed a desire to complete action on the bill at an early date. A conference will then be held by committees of the two branches of Congress and the differences adjusted.

LONG DISTANCES FAVOR UNITED STATES AIRWAYS

NEW YORK—Commercial aviation in the United States will be definitely established this year according to A. H. G. Fokker, airplane builder, who has just returned here on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, from a visit home in Holland and from a survey of aviation in Europe.

"The difference between the development of aviation in the United States and Europe," he said, "is that in Europe aviation has been artificially maintained through subsidies, while in the United States the companies operating without subsidies have had a natural development. In the United States, with long distances to be covered, the value of air service to the public will be much greater than is possible in any part of Europe."

ALIEN PROPERTY BILL REPORTED IN

WASHINGTON—Legislation for the liquidation of alien property holdings and claims, which has been before Congress for six years, has

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Amateur's Short-Wave  
Privileges Are Discussed  
Recent Conference Limits Those Who Pioneered  
in This Field and Proved Its Value

The noted American amateur, Don Wallace, presents herewith what may be considered the general opinion of the 17,000 amateurs in this country. The amateurs were originally given the short waves because they were thought useless. Within a few years they have developed them until we now see a contest being waged between the big interests for the radio gold mine these youngsters uncovered. Naturally, the amateurs feel they have a prior claim to these frequencies, and the curtailment of their privileges is hardly causing any wild enthusiasm on their part.

By DON C. WALLACE

Amateur radio is one of the most interesting parts of radio today. The broadcasting spectrum, as most of the public sees it, is one phase of radio. That particular phase is in reality about one-thirty-sixth of the total spectrum. For example, at the present time there are something over 600 radio-casting stations in the entire United States, and at the same time there are 17,000 amateur transmitting stations licensed by the Government. Forty-four of these are located in Long Beach, and about 450 in Los Angeles. These stations operate on short wavelengths, and have developed a way all their own in securing selectivity, accuracy of transmission, and further development of the radio art.

The writer has such a station at his home, and for example, in the half hour this morning before breakfast, a station in the Philippine Islands was worked and two different Australian stations were worked. By "worked" we mean full-fledged communication in which suitable conversation occurred. It is rather interesting to know that there are several languages which a great many people have learned to talk. Some people, for example have learned to talk Spanish, French or German. There is still another language and that one is called "code." Code instructors tell us that it takes just six weeks to learn the code, so that it can be handled at a satisfactory speed. Code involves no accent and is good the world over. One morning about 6:30, the writer was talking to a Chinaman, using this code. The Chinaman said that it was rather difficult to hear the signals of Radio Station 6AM, because the gunboats were firing on the town, and so he asked that each word be sent twice.

The result of the recent conference on International Radio Relations at Washington, in so far as amateurs were concerned, left something to be desired. The rulings of the conference do not go into effect these days, however, so that it is almost a year in which to meet the conditions laid down. The conference gave the amateurs a very narrow band at 5 meters, another at 10 meters, and others at 20, 40, and 80 meters. Also the band between 150 and 175 meters. These bands are very narrow compared with those that the amateurs now occupy and the opportunities for interference with each other will be multiplied. Amateurs all over the world are limited to these bands. The individual countries can assign amateur wavelengths only within these bands, however, they can also refuse to allow them for other purposes. Furthermore, the individual countries are allowed to limit the power which the amateur may use. The conference did a lot of good.

It is indeed regrettable that the probability is that the amateurs' privileges will be further curtailed just as soon as the results of this necessary work becomes apparent. The recognition of the amateur at the conference was not all that it should be in some instances and, from the attitude shown by some countries, not much can be expected from future conferences, although the recognition in itself was a great step forward.

It is believed that as usual the amateur will proceed to give a good account of himself and will find the proper solution of his difficulties. Our own Government gave us a great amount of co-operation in a fight for recognition, and this reassures us for our own future. It is for our fellow amateurs in those countries where radio is a government or private monopoly that the fight for international recognition was made. Unfortunately they will have to take it up with their own governments, who, in some cases, have already shown their hostility.

## Radio Program Notes

POPULAR stars of the air, including Frank Black, Elliott Shaw, "Andy" Sanelia, Earl Oliver, "Joe" Green and Lou Raderman will take part in the weekly Dodge Brothers' presentation through the NBC Red Network on Thursday evening, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock, central standard time).

The half-hour program will open with a comedy sketch from the musical comedy, "The Desert Song." Bits from other musical comedy successes of the past and present feature the half-hour.

An incidental Dodge program by local artists will be heard the same evening at 9 o'clock, Pacific time, over the Pacific network.

Through the weekly concerts in which the WBAL Trio has been heard from WBAL, Baltimore, this radio group has been invited to make a series of appearances in various cities in New York State. This popular instrumental group will present programs in Elmira and Corning, N. Y., on Feb. 16 and 17. The first concert will take place in Elmira at 10 a. m. Thursday, Feb. 16, when they will play for the Music Club of that city. On Friday noon, Feb. 17, the WBAL Trio will present a concert to the students of Elmira College, notably one of the oldest women's colleges in the United States. On Friday afternoon the players will go to Corning, where they will appear in concert at the Lyceum, the largest auditorium in that city.

The WBAL Trio is composed of Helene Broemer, cellist; Celia Brace, violinist, and Florence Walden Otey, pianist.

Compositions by Rudolf Friml, Bohemian player-conductor, will be

featured in the Ampico Hour which will be heard through stations associated with the Blue Network, Thursday evening, Feb. 16, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time (7:30 o'clock, central standard time).

The orchestra, under the direction of Frank Black, will play the "Egyptian Dance," and selections from Friml's "The Firefly" and "Sometime." The Ampico Hour will play by itself, repeating selections just as Mr. Friml played them. It is expected that Mr. Friml will appear in person on the program at that time. Frank Munn, tenor soloist, will sing, "Only a Rose."

Rudolf Friml has composed the music for such productions as "The Firefly," "Hi Jinks," "Katinka," "Sometime," "You're in Love," "Rose Marie," "The Vagabond King" and "The White Eagle." He is now working on "The Three Musketeers." The music of many of these productions Mr. Friml has himself recorded for the Ampico.

Friml was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia. After studying at the Prague Conservatory for several

years as a boy, he made his debut in London in 1900, with Jan Kubelik, the violinist. When only 18 years of age, Friml had written three grand operas and two grand ballets, all of which were given at the Imperial Theater in Berlin. He had also written several hundred other compositions.

At an early age he did a great deal of traveling. He finally settled in St. Louis. Here he met Schirmer who later introduced him to Arthur Hammerstein. Mr. Hammerstein recognized Friml's ability immediately.

The complete program follows:  
Selections from "The Firefly"  
Only a Rose  
Frank Munn, with orchestra  
Rudolf Friml Ampico Reproduction  
Egyptian Dance  
Indian Love Call  
Ampico with instrumental solos  
Ampico with instrumental solos  
Rudolf Friml Ampico Reproduction  
Selections from "Sometime"  
Orchestra and Vocalists

SYNCHRONIZED  
CHAIN SEEN AS  
NOT FEASIBLE

N. B. C. Survey States Plan  
Has Possibilities but Not  
at Present Stage of Art

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The impracticability of synchronizing chain radio-casting stations has been pointed out to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce by Merle H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company. His statement, represented to report the conclusions of the engineering staff of the N. B. C., was the first to be issued from the chain radio-casters themselves as to the proposal to place chain stations on the same wavelength and synchronize their operation.

Such a plan is "possible in the sense that it is imaginable," the N. B. C. engineers will only admit, adding, "But it is not known whether it is feasible either technically from the program administration point of view or as an economically tolerable system." Following is the statement read into the record by President Aylesworth:

An examination of single frequency operation of a network of radio-casting stations shows that the following physical facilities are required:  
Each network station must have a master-oscillator-controlled transmitter, which is a very modern type of transmitter used in only a small percentage of the American stations. It is an expensive transmitter as well and not particularly easy to construct or to handle except when built by thoroughly competent manufacturing organizations.

If a station is on a network and also sends out local non-network programs, it will require two frequencies, namely: one for its local programs and one for its network program. Consequently, it will be required to have a transmitter which can change rapidly and very accurately from the local frequency to the network frequency and back again. Such a transmitter is almost as elaborate and expensive as two separate transmitters in the radio-frequency portion thereof.

If the station happens to give the programs of two networks (as is the case of the southern group of stations) it would be necessary for such a station to have a frequency for each network and for its local program. Therefore a requirement at this time would be neither technically justifiable nor economically feasible. In order that all stations on an extended network shall operate on the same frequency, it is necessary that there shall be established between them a high quality wire or radio link of such a quality that frequency or a sub-multiple of this

frequency. This means that the entire broadcasting network must be duplicated, in electrical effect, by a second network carrying the master frequency. At each station there must be means for changing this master frequency (which will be a sub-multiple of the actual station network frequency) to the network frequency. Such a device is called a "harmonic amplifier" and is not the simplest or least expensive thing in the world.

When network stations operate on the same frequency, there will still be cross-talk or interferences between the individual station announcements during the stand-by period. If this is to be avoided, all station announcements of the individual stations must be eliminated which, in turn, means a certain loss of station identity, which is not fair to impose upon the radio-caster, except with his consent.

The effect on the listeners would be somewhat confusing if their local station used two or three wavelengths depending upon its network or local program operation. Rapid changes in tuning by the listeners will be required.

It is not yet technically known whether a network of stations operating on the same frequency would give better service to rural listeners than the case of worse service. Only experimentation can determine this vital point.

In summary, network broadcasting on a single frequency requires elaborate and expensive changes in transmitter equipment, greatly added network wire or radio facilities, unusually skilled station operation, complicated program and network administration, inconvenience to large groups of listeners, and perhaps poorer service to large groups of rural listeners.

Our engineering policy is to study and experiment with this type of operation and to endeavor to simplify it that the preceding objections may be at least in part overcome. On the other hand, single frequency operation of network stations today is a premature, burdensome and unproven, either technically or economically.

HIGH-MARK STUDENTS  
WIN HONOR COURSES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Honor courses through which four years' instruction in various branches of engineering will be given to students will be announced by the Institute of Technology at Cooper Union.

The courses, according to Prof. F. M. Hartmann, dean, will be offered to exceptional students who have attained high grades there during sophomore, junior and senior years. The post-graduate courses will be offered, beginning with the school term of 1928-29, in civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and chemical engineering.

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Boats to charter for all kinds of parties.  
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MIAMI, FLORIDA



## HALT FORESEEN IN WORLD RACE FOR OIL TRADE

Dutch-Shell Representative  
Meets With Officials of  
Standard Interests

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Reports that peace negotiations are on between the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York, with good chances of a successful outcome, persist here despite the fact that A. S. Debenham, who arrived here a few days ago as special representative of Sir Henri Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, declines to confirm them or even to admit that he knows of any such move.

Mr. Debenham, however, admitted to press representatives that he had seen Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and other Standard Oil officials, whom he declined to name.

The further fact that Mr. Debenham was booked to leave New York on the steamship Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, last night, but was postponed his return to England for another week, is regarded as giving at least partial confirmation to reports that negotiations of some kind are under way.

Mr. Debenham refused to admit that his trip to New York had anything to do with the strained relations between the Royal Dutch-Shell group and the Standard Oil Company of New York resulting from the sale of Russian oil in India by the Standard interests, against which the Royal Dutch-Shell has instituted a price-cutting campaign.

Mr. Debenham declared his trip to this country was solely to confer with oil officials here on the matter of world overproduction of oil, with a view to finding, if possible, some means by which it may be remedied.

"World overproduction of oil is a very serious problem, and it will naturally result in price cutting in every market," Mr. Debenham said. He added he had no definite recom-

mendations for reducing production, and did not know how the problem would be worked out.

The Dutch-Shell group, however, is about to add to its own output from Venezuela and will become the leading Venezuelan producer within the next 30 days, when it will open its Caracas refinery with a daily capacity of 100,000 barrels, and will add four tankers to its fleet.

## INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM DISCUSSED IN CANADA

**Criminal Code as to Blasphemous Libel Debated**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
OTTAWA—The Canadian House of Commons, having disposed of the debate on the throne speech, got down to business yesterday and gave their first readings and referred to committees a number of government bills.

Opposition was conspicuously lacking until the evening, when J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, presented for second reading a bill to amend the criminal code so as to eliminate the clause which applies to blasphemous libels. Although the act had been evoked only once in Canada, he contended that it was dangerous to leave a person open to prosecution simply for declaring beliefs that might seem heterodox and blasphemous to those of differing faith.

Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, explained that the statute permitted complete freedom of expression, so long as it did not conflict with religious feeling.

T. W. Bird, Progressive member for Nelson, Man., attempted to read extracts from an article that had resulted in the writer's conviction under the act; whereupon R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, appealed to the chair to prevent it.

Rodolphe Lemieux, the Speaker, said that "this was the temple of free speech and free thought, and I cannot prevent any gentleman from expressing his views when they are given in good faith" and ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Bird then stated that the article was only a crude burlesque on the story of the creation and contained no more than was taught in many Sunday schools throughout the land. The motion was lost, only a few voices being raised on its behalf.

## Radio and Cable Conference Hears Plea for Unified Control

Strong Case Being Made for Solution Favored  
by Ex-Director of Telegraphs in India

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, sitting in camera in London since Jan. 16, which is charged with the responsibility of deciding for the public and the press communication lines, and it will naturally result in price cutting in every market," Mr. Debenham said. He added he had no definite recom-

mittee would be able to develop a complete system of empire wireless communication, taking over from the dominion governments concerned the management of Atlantic and Pacific cables, and by a method of pooling receipts, as suggested by Sir Geoffrey, insuring that the cables should not run at a loss. The governments concerned in this would be relieved of the financial liability of the systems whose losses may tend to increase as time goes on.

Opposition to control by the general post office administration has been voiced by Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, and others in this country who say the success of the cable, wireless and the beam system which has brought such cheapening in rates for trans-oceanic distances, is largely due to the initiative and ability of private commercial companies.

Meanwhile, the cable and Marconi and other radio corporations have submitted further communications to the imperial conference, which, it is generally believed, will thoroughly explore the whole question before making final recommendations.

It has been said that such a com-

## France's Aerial Ambassadors Greeted in Washington



Washington Pays Its Tribute to Men Who Crossed the Atlantic From Paris to South America, Toured Central America and Mexico, and Landed at Bolling Field, Washington, After Stops at New Orleans and Montgomery, Ala. In the Picture, Left to Right, Are: Lieut. Dieudonne Costes, President Coolidge, Paul Claudel, Ambassador From France to the United States, and Lieut.-Commander Joseph LeBrix.

## Anti-Third Term Resolution Approved by Senate, 56 to 26

Clause Commending President's Refusal to Run Out—Second Time in History Congress Has Made  
Stand for Tradition Set by Washington

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—For the second time in the history of the Nation, a branch of Congress has gone on record as opposed to more than two terms of office for a President.

In 1875 the House, by the overwhelming vote of 234 to 18, adopted a resolution declaring it was the "sense of the House" that a departure from the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents in retiring from the presidential office after the second term would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The immediate cause of the introduction of the resolution was the activity on the part of certain of the political associates of President Grant in attempting to promote a third term for him in the 1876 campaign.

The declaration of the House is accredited by many historians with having had a determining influence in halting the third term candidacy of President Grant.

By the equally emphatic vote of 56 to 26 the Senate has now placed itself on record on the issue in practically the same words that the House took its stand more than half a century ago. As in 1875 a possible third-term candidacy was the cause of the action of the House, so the resolution now concurred in by the Senate was precipitated by the possibility of a "third" term for President Coolidge.

**Definition Debated**

The question as to whether, if Mr. Coolidge was reelected and re-

elected, his tenure in office would constitute a third term was the subject of an inconclusive debate during the consideration of the anti-third term resolution. Administration adherents, opposing the resolution, maintained it would not, on the ground that he was now filling only his first elective term as President. Proponents of the resolution took the position that terms of office as President should be counted by oaths of office as President, and not by the number of times the President is elected to the office.

The resolution passed by the Senate was offered by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, for the first time on Feb. 22, 1927. It was referred to a committee and lapsed with the ending of the Sixty-ninth Congress. At that time it was widely expected in political quarters that President Coolidge would be a candidate to succeed himself.

**La Follette Resolution**  
The resolution was introduced by Mr. La Follette after the Democrats had hesitated doing so, as part of the campaign to prevent the re-election of Mr. Coolidge.

On August 2, 1927, the President issued his "I do not choose to run," statement and later, Dec. 8, he amplified and emphasized that announcement with a declaration that the Republican Party must find a successor to him. However, from time to time Republican Party leaders have insisted the President would have to be "drafted." Recently Charles H. Miller, Republican national committeeman from New York, reiterated such views.

As originally introduced by Mr. La Follette the resolution consisted

of two paragraphs, the first, substantially the resolution approved by the House in 1875, and the second, as follows: "That the Senate commends the observance of this precedent by the President."

This was strenuously objected to by Administration supporters on the ground it was an implied rebuke to the President. Mr. La Follette emphatically denied this. The controversy on the question ran the gamut of political chiding and baiting. Supporters of the resolution charged Administration Senators with imputing unworthy motives to the President.

On the first vote taken on the resolution, on a motion by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, to send the resolution to committee, the Senate by a 52 to 27 vote approved the measure with the last paragraph included. The resolution as finally approved does not contain the second section.

**Fess Leads Fight**  
Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, who led the fight against the resolution, offered an amendment to delete the second paragraph. Mr. La Follette accepted it, which, under the rules, made it his amendment. No vote was, therefore, necessary.

The resolution has no legal effect. It is a political gesture; a public expression of the views of the United States Senate on a mooted political question.

For Mr. La Follette, a candidate for re-election, it undoubtedly is an excellent piece of effective campaign material in his state, Wisconsin.

**Willis Opposes Move**  
Of the three avowed Republican presidential candidates, Frank P. Willis, Senator from Ohio; Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, and James Watson, Senator from Indiana, Mr. Willis alone voted against the resolution throughout the balloting. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Watson supported it on the final vote.

The resolution was put through by a Democratic-Progressive coalition, all the Progressives voting for it, and all the Democrats doing so excepting three, Cole Blaise, Senator from South Carolina; W. N. Ferris, Michigan, and David I. Walsh, Massachusetts.

## NEW YORK JOINS IN WELCOMING FRENCH FLIERS

Crowds Along Fifth Avenue  
Cheer Aviators Who Have  
Crossed Four Continents

**MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y. (P)**—Lieut. Dieudonne Costes and Lieut.-Commander Joseph LeBrix, French good-will fliers whose course has led them over four continents during the last four months, landed here at 10:22 a. m. Saturday from Washington.

A group of army pursuit planes escorted the Frenchmen to the field and circled in the air above as the biplane Nungesser-Coll, which has a service record of 67,000 miles, was brought to a soft landing.

Costes and LeBrix have flown more than 23,000 miles on their present trip, which has taken them from France to Africa, across the Atlantic to South America, and so to the United States.

**Greeted by American Fliers**  
The fliers were greeted when they landed by Edward L. Stanton for Mayor Walker and Maxime Mongendre, French Consul General. As the Consul General appeared at the field he was accorded an 11-gun salute.

Among aviators gathered to greet the Frenchmen were Clarence D. Chamberlin, New York to Germany flier; George Noville, who flew to France with Commander Richard Byrd, and Charles A. Levine, Chamberlin's transatlantic passenger.

There were many French people in the crowd at the field and the reception of the fliers was marked by Gallic enthusiasm. Policing arrangements were good, however, and the

admiring throngs were restrained from completely overwhelming the fliers.

**Ride in Automobile to City**  
As the aviators were about to leave for the ride to New York, two planes from Teterboro, N. J., landed and Floyd Bennett, who accompanied Commander Byrd to the North Pole, and Bernt Balchen, one of Byrd's pilots on his trans-Atlantic flight, ran up to greet the Frenchmen.

Perched on the folded top of an open automobile, Costes and LeBrix drove up Fifth Avenue responding to cheers from sidewalk crowds.

Still in their flying tops, they were taken to a hotel where they will live during their stay here.

They said they would remain in New York about a week, during which time many receptions have been arranged for them. They said they could not yet reveal their plans, but it was generally understood they would fly across the country and cross the Pacific by boat.

## GERMANS TELEPHONE TO UNITED STATES

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BERLIN—The wireless telephone service between Germany and the United States, which officially opened yesterday, is now available for public use, one talk of three minutes costing 350 marks. The first business deal by telephone was concluded last night between a Hamburg firm and a company in Omaha, Neb.

Three official opening conversations were followed by several calls between Berlin newspapers and their correspondents in New York and Washington. The possibility of conversing with the United States is regarded as another means of bringing the two nations together, but as long as the price remains as high as it is at present, it is doubted whether this new means of communication will become popular.

**F. & W. GRAND COMPANY**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11—F. & W. Grand Stores, Inc., has taken a long term lease involving ultimate \$2,000,000 rental on upper Market Street site and will enter San Francisco with a store at once.

## ONLY SPAIN AND HOLLAND CARRY OUT ARMS PACT

Former Not Now Active as  
Member of League, and  
Latter May Change

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Only two governments—Spain and the Netherlands—have so far seen fit to carry out the unanimous resolution signed by their representatives in the 1925 assembly calling for the standardization of nomenclature and statistical systems relating to the traffic in arms. The necessary models to enable them to carry out the change from the present "go-as-you-please" system were given in an annex to the convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war drawn up at Geneva on June 17, 1925, by the representatives of almost all the countries in the world.

So far only France has ratified this convention without adopting the models and of the two states which have acted upon the assembly resolution.

The assembly resolution requested states members of the League to adopt the models in question in order to assist the League secretariat "in the preparation of a collection of statistical data concerning the trade in arms, munitions and implements of war," and so far no explanation of their non-compliance with this resolution has been forthcoming from the countries concerned.

Great Britain's failure to ratify the convention has been officially ascribed to a desire to get simultaneous ratification by the various producing states. This, however, is impossible since the United States Senate has definitely refused to ratify the convention.

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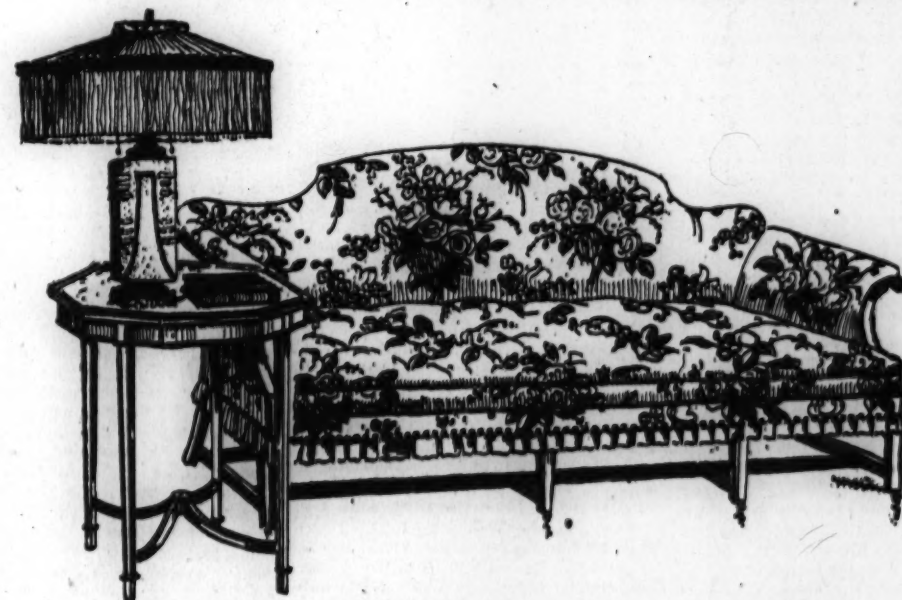
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chintz with pink roses reduced from \$405 to \$365

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Brocade	367	330	Chair	65	49
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Armchair	135	98	70-30 Satinwood Console	375	310

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**THE HAGUE - HOLLAND**

Agents required to sell among their friends



# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## William Adams of Greengates, and Benjamin, His Son

By ELMA ALAN WEIL

Part I

THE name "Adams" belonged to a long line of potters whose origin is lost in the ages of English medievalism, but there were at least 13 representatives of the name who can be traced in direct descent. Even so early as 1617 a William Adams, potter of Burslem, was in Chancery proceedings, while 50 years earlier his father appears to have been the owner of pot-works, perhaps also situated in Burslem.

Not until the coming of the third William Adams (1745-1805) did the name mean anything particular in the pottery world. This William was a much removed cousin of the others, and is deservedly celebrated as a student and a potter. When young he had been a favorite pupil of Josiah Wedgwood, from all accounts a close friend. An advanced student in chemistry, he became Wedgwood's chief assistant in the production of his jaspers.

William Adams was not only a painstaking student, but a real research worker along classical lines. When in the pottery business for himself, he followed the art of the Romans more closely than that of the Grecians, to which Wedgwood was inclined. He was also an artist and an original designer.

Has His Own Factory at 42

In 1787 he set up a small factory of his own in Burslem, but soon built the large works at Greengates, Turn-stall, where he designated himself as "William Adams of Greengates." In a short time his business increased, and needing more room he acquired another factory called Newfield, situated near Greengates. This was a place where only one pottery had ever existed, and that a small one started by Enoch Booth in the year 1750.

Here Adams made his far-famed jasper (in other words, refined stoneware) and through its perfection of form, color and decoration he became known and celebrated as a

other imitators was not sharp nor outstanding like those of Turner, Wedgwood or Adams. With a little patient study and careful comparison of their work, that of William Adams can be easily distinguished from that of other makers, particularly his jasper, which is individual in shape and decoration.

It will be noticed that the faces on many of Adams's figure subjects are elongated and it is thought that the motif was due to the features of Miss Mary Adams, William's

## Shop of the Golden Candlesticks

By KATHARINE PARKER THORE

THE sun flashed silvery sparkles from a row of mercury-glass vases across the luring sign "Antiques." Our car stopped before a rambling building where rows of unpolished brass and pewter sent out pale gleams, dull as rusted coins in some Spanish treasure chest.

fore that chargers, plates, basins and porringers both for home and church use, were circular. There was, however, occasional variety in the width or the reading of a rim and a very rare octagonal shape.

When we realized that we must lay \$115 in the owner's hand to call them ours it seemed a sardonic bit of humor that a century ago rows on a dresser shelf meant that the mistress could afford nothing better. We left the platters but we bought a "posnet" or wee porringer of lustrous Quaker gray to hang beside the large one that great-uncle Isaiah had used for his breakfast porridge, and made for the little stray from Vermont for which we had joyously traded an imposing cut glass water pitcher. Like three porringers in a row, like the big and middle-sized and wee bowls of Goldilocks's Three Bears.

### The Blown Glass Lamp

Behind the battlements of brass and iron candlesticks a glass lamp blinked at us. It was seven inches high with the same crudely molded design of roses that we had seen on pickle jars in this section. The heavy glass had a tinge of color like ashes-of-roses or palest violet, like the tiny grapes on Chelsea plates. It was a friendly lamp with a dome of rough workmanship showing in the stem and we brought it away with us. Near it was an insolent earthenware cat, such a relief after the mild-faced Staffordshire dogs with hound ears and arched brows of gentle surprise that we took it not to live with but as a curio of old-time grotesquerie.

For the moment there were only three of us in the shop and the air was full of stories, but the proprietor was inarticulate and businesslike. I pointed toward the candlesticks. "How much," I asked. With an im-

## Americana At Auction

New York Special Correspondence

AN INDICATION of how wide and how "high" public interest will go in pursuit of early American furniture was afforded at the recent demonstration in the Anderson Galleries in New York, when the collection by Mrs. Gertrude H. Camp, dealer, of "The Hayloft," White-mahogany, Pa., was placed for sale at auction.

The sale was held on two afternoons. On the second, which was accompanied by one of the few real blasts of winter that New York has experienced so far this year, there were approximately 600 persons in attendance.

In addition to early American furniture, there was sold Colonial and Georgian silver, lusterware, glass of the Sigel, Wistarburg, Jersey and Three-section mold types, Low-stoff armorial ship plates and bowls, historical blue Staffordshire, China and several paintings of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The audience included private collectors known and unknown to the Anderson Galleries, as an attendant remarked, called attention to the "unusual number of strangers," which he thought indicated visitors from other cities. Also there were numerous dealers and not a few who came to admire silently one piece after another of what has been described as "the handwork of Philadelphia's master craftsmen, and the fine early Pennsylvania-Dutch productions."

### Furniture Leads in Interest

While the glass and lusterware came and went the interest stayed at a moderately high point. But as soon as the early American furniture be-

sentimental when the Philadelphia mahogany tripod table with piecrust top started off with an initial bid of \$500. It went rapidly upward, at leaps of \$100, until it reached \$1400, at which it was sold. The table was obtained from one of the old families in Philadelphia, and measures 32½ inches in diameter across the top, and stands 29½ inches in height.

An even higher initial bid of \$1200 was forthcoming when a Chippendale mahogany day-bed with claw and ball feet was brought forward. This was sold for \$1600. This was the work of Southwicks of Middletown, Conn., and was formerly owned by the Cort family of that town. Still higher was the first bid for a Philadelphia walnut Chippendale highboy of the famous Philadelphia cabinetmaker, William Savery, the first offer being \$1500, and the selling price \$1800.

Wing Chairs \$1250, Two Stools \$675

The women of the assembly showed an outstanding interest in a Chippendale wing chair with claw and ball feet and a seat 34 inches wide, upholstered in some modern fabric resembling a pale gold brocade. A bid of \$750 was made at once, the following bid being \$1000 and the winning bid \$1250. This chair was especially attractive in its proportions, its arched back and out-curved arms.

A curly maple slant-top desk with Dutch feet sold for \$425. This was remarkable chiefly for its rich saddle-back figure on the lid and the fronts of the four drawers, and for its interior array of arched pigeonholes and small drawers.

Another interesting number was the pair of all-turned maple stools which sold for \$675. The legs, medial and side stretchers were all finely turned in vase-and-ring pattern, the tops re-covered in a bluish corduroy velvet.

A Chippendale mahogany bookcase, that could be used also for porcelains or silver, having a so-called break-front cabinet with adjustable shelves, inclosed by six pairs of glass doors with very fine trellis pattern moldings, brought \$1500.

The glass connoisseurs grew eager over a three-section-mold glass cream jug which they started at \$25 and continued to bid for rapidly until it sold for \$125. This was a rare piece with scroll and rope twist decoration and sunburst base.

One of this group of bidders made a first offer of \$100 for an interesting Jersey, aquamarine, glass milk bowl with wide flaring sides, which sold for \$160.

Three canary-yellow and silver re-stylus luster pitchers, ranging from 5½ inches to 6 inches high in high favor one of these which had a beautiful decoration of daisy flowers and laid sprays bringing \$450.

Judging by the large number of New York City auction sales of similar character, collectors and dealers in fine early American home furnishings find this method of disposal highly desirable for them.

M. K.



Left—Blue Surface Jasper Bulb Vase, 5 inches high. Olive Green Border at Top (Rare). Mark, Impressed ADAMS. Cameo Decoration in White Relief, Bordered With Interlacing Circles and Squares. Olive Green Acanthus Leafage on Base.

Center—A Blue Surface Jasper Vase, 6 inches high. White Handles With Snake Heads. Figures Represent the Arts and Sciences.

Right—Barrel Jug of Dark Blue Solid Jasper With Old Silver Mountings, 7½ inches in Height. Four Classic Female Figures in White Relief, Representing the Seasons, Appear in Separate Panels.

cream ware, and the exquisite classical designs of Pandora and the Muses. Enoch Wood is thought to have been with him for a while, and the hunting scenes appearing on his cream ware are now attributed to

daughter, for hers was that type of face. This assumption has often been a help in identifying some of his work of that period.

Another Adams, of no relation to William, marked his ware from 1770

Shabby chairs and tables were piled like cord-wood in an open shed. The gentle lady on the back seat looked out with the ecstatic expression of a child on Christmas Eve, for when you are at 87 with the heart of 18, an antiquity shop means the happy finding of familiar things. Perhaps a painted settle or a cheery "half-grandfather clock," old as Grandma Stead's kitchen, or a mottled Sandwich hen like the one Caline used to keep on the red chest in the best room.

The guest rose. "Again," she sighed sweetly, "aren't antiques dumb?"—the last word with a slangy emphasis lamentable in one so charming. But when one wears a scarab ring of the sixth dynasty and owns a bracelet of linked Egyptian amulets carved from agate, carnelian and purple amethyst, the youngest of them over four thousand years old, perhaps early American chests and ladderback chairs do seem modern and trivial.

Loved Fragments of Vanished Homes

In the window a blue Chinese picture book of a platter made a background for a pair of "vaseline yellow" dolphin candlesticks, holding their glassy, golden tails aloft with the gay abandon of the Empire tradition. We entered the shop and looked down vistas of rooms piled with the dusty, beloved fragments of vanished homes. Aristocratic high-

combs of silver and tortoise-shell, piled incongruously in a Chelsea bowl. A low rocking chair brushed my knee—a little black-painted rocking chair put together with wooden pegs and with stubby rockers of the same length "fore and aft," all bearing witness to its age. For an instant, with the vision that comes sometimes in antique shops, I fancied I saw a grandmother with black silk apron and lace "cappie" rocking a sleeping child and singing a quaint lullaby. "Antiques are dumb," I murmured. "If they were not, what wistful funny stories they could tell of soft soap and tallow dips and candle-lighted parlors and old loves."

The little lady from the back seat had found in a shadowy corner a set of doll's furniture padded with frayed rose-colored silk. Her sister Lyddy had owned one almost like it when they were children. It looked as if half the antiques in the state were piled in the shop; as if there might be some arrangement of magic mirrors, reflecting and doubling. It did not seem possible that there could be in one place hundreds of glass-bowled oil lamps, tottering towers of footstools, a hundred dim-stencilled trays, country cousins of the lacquer brought to England by the East India Company.

The Glamour of Pewter

We loved the silvery bloom of pewter, the metal that gleamed at feasts of dolls' furniture, passed on through the servants' quarters and the kitchens to the cart of the traveling tinker and the junkman, now become once more something to be desired.

On a shelf we found two delightful platters, unmarked, their oval contour showing that they were fashioned sometime in the middle of the eighteenth century, at about the period that the hot water dishes of the same alloy were introduced. Be-

passive face he translated the tag. "One hundred and thirty dollars." As we passed the window on our chastened return to the car we saluted the haughty sea beasts. "Hail and farewell," we said softly, "antiques are the dumbest when they merely speak too loudly and only of their prices."

They are never dumb when we think of their significance as reminders of those earlier times when their users met the heavy tasks of pioneer days with happy courage and yet found time to express their finer tastes in the selection of simple articles of use and of decorative quality.

## In Two Volumes

THE "Vinegar" Bible is again the subject of a note from a reader, this time Mrs. Tibbets of Kewanee, Ill. She describes a two-volume edition of this work.

The first large volume contains the books from Genesis to The Song of Solomon. That is in the hands of cousins, while the other, which begins with Isaiah and includes the New Testament, remains in her home. Mrs. Tibbets tells us that the books have always been treasured as once belonging to her grandfather.



Blue Surface Jasper Tablet, 9 x 18 inches, Cameo Decoration in White. "Diana Resting After the Chase"

master potter. In many ways his work resembled that of the great Josiah in quality, but it was not in any way an imitation. Wedgwood respected him, remained his friend and bequeathed him one of his finest vases as a token of true regard.

When Adams's jasper ware is marked, which is seldom, his name is found incised in the paste in capital letters. Many of his jasper pieces have the raised, interlacing, white circle border, between raised bands of color like the body. Thus he introduced a particularly striking effect and a pattern to be remembered as specifically Adams. These circles are decidedly prominent, as on one of the vases shown today.

Adams's Violet Blue is Famous

One particular color used for a background on his jasper ware was a peculiar, rich shade of violet. This is unusual and not found in any other potter's work. Of this color is the bowl in the illustration. He produced numerous differing shades in his color, but this violet blue has been affectionately termed "Adams blue."

His stoneware (jasper) was not glazed—except when he used colored bands at the neck of a piece. Nevertheless, the inside of his pieces is often found richly glazed. Josiah Wedgwood's, John Turner's, and William Adams's jasper were somewhat similar in texture, but each maker used a different formula.

Adams's figure modeling was extremely clear cut, and naturally some of his work is hard to distinguish from that of Wedgwood. Among his "sprigged" decorations on jasper ware are the following, quite unlike those of Wedgwood, his subjects being in most cases entirely original in conception of design:

The Seasons—Classics—females in relief, in panels.

Diana Resting After the Chase—an exquisite example.

Englishmen Playing Ninepins.

Venus and Cupid—Venus bound—Cupid disarmed.

Apollo Crowning Virtue (after Aspetta Kaufman, published in 1783).

A Sacrifice to Diana.

Bacchanalian Boys Pulling a Ram.

Females Sacrificing.

Acanthus Leafage.

Mongliott and Wood Designs, Also Joseph Mongliott, a Swiss artist and a modeler of merit, originated the designs of Apollo, Diana, Pomona;

him; also the oval plaque with the finely modeled raised figures of a lion and lioness.

The Roman school of design was, as we have noted, favored by Adams, his "Claude" designs (taken from Claude Lorraine's pictures) being an example of this preference. These scenes were prepared for him by his meritorious engraver, William Brooks, an excellent craftsman, but William Adams alone must be given all the credit for the alluring interlacing designs.

Adams's blue-printed ware was also prominently successful. He handled a prosperous trade with France in a tactful manner. He made a number of jasper buttons, pierced for inserting precious stones, to be used on a royal robe for His Majesty George III. He sold many sprigged jasper insets to the Adam Brothers for their furniture decorations then in vogue.

Jasper in Many Colors

In jasper he made, besides his "Adams blue," dark blue, gray blue, pale green, olive green, pink, plum, and lilac. The last five are only surface colors, the others are solid jasper. His cane-colored ware often had reliefs in olive green or gray blue.

His designs were copied by other potters as a matter of course, and it is thought that Mayer tried to imitate his interlacing circles, but the undercutting of Mayer, and that of

to 1860 like Adams of Greengates, often using the mark Adams & Co. One must beware of these imitation marks, always remembering that the mark of "Adams of Greengates" was impressed in the paste, never painted like the imitations.



Bowl of "Adams Blue." A Peculiar Shade Not Found in Any Other Potter's Work

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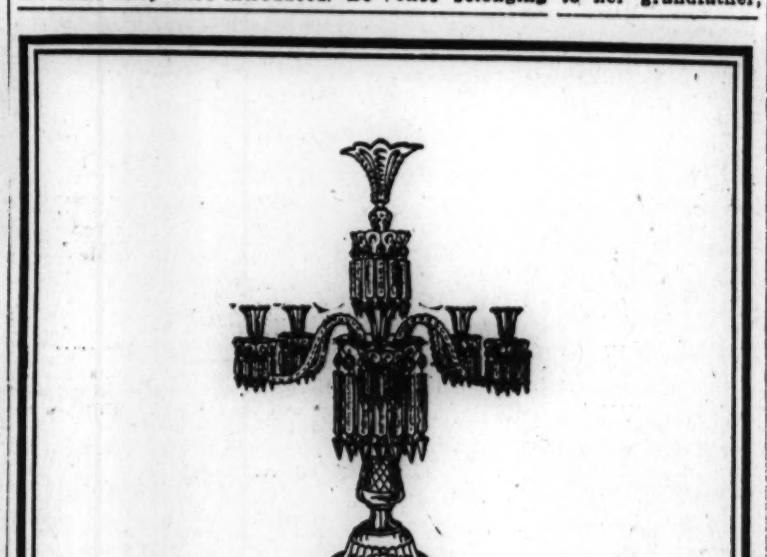
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A Set of 10

## Louis XV Venetian Arm Chairs

In the Original Paint

"The Italian tendency toward more exaggerated curves and a profuse use of carved ornament," in the interpretation of the Louis XV style, is admirably illustrated in these ten white and gold Venetian chairs. The carving is bolder, more sculptural, the backs are higher, the curves of the arm consoles and the cabriole legs more sweeping than in French chairs of the same style.

Nothing could well be finer than the salient leaf cresting of the backs, the rich ornament of the aprons below the seats, more thoroughly in the splendid decorative spirit of the place and age. Au Quatrième has covered the slip seats and backs of these fine chairs with a very beautiful blue and jonquil yellow damask of the period.

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## NORTH BRITISH SHIPBUILDING CIRCLES ALERT

Belfast Yards Expected to Get Full Share of New Construction

LONDON—The time is drawing very near when a definite pronouncement may be made by one of the two great shipping companies in the country regarding the rammoth passenger liner, or liners, which are to be built. Opinion inclines to the belief that the White Star will be the first to get away with their ship, and following statements which have been made on semi-official authority, the Cunard may build two such ships instead of one, as had been anticipated. In this event interest in the various shipbuilding centers will once more be keyed up with the possibility of a contract which might easily run up to £2,000,000.

Hitherto in all the discussions it has been regarded as a foregone conclusion that the White Star liner will be built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, and there is little possibility of the business going elsewhere in view of the close directorial connection between the two companies. In fact, than it was in the old days with Lord Pirrie as a director of both concerns.

It has generally been assumed that the Cunard would be built on either the Clyde or the Tyne, and the popular theory has been that, all things considered, the Clyde would get the business. In this event the builders of the Aquitania have been suggested as the most likely to handle the new ship. With, however, the possibility of a second ship, all sorts of offers have come forward for building the vessel, and the claims of the Mersey, where Cammell Laird have their shipyard, have been actively canvassed, especially on a sentimental basis. The Liverpool-owned ship should be built on Liverpool's waterway. While no business man would suggest that sentimental reasons should weigh heavily in the decision, the fact that Cammell Laird could build the ship has stirred some other shipbuilders to have the whole situation revised, and what looked like almost a foregone conclusion a month or so ago has become one of the most perplexing problems in the shipbuilding circles.

The task of building big ships such as these is an enormous one, and the fortunate district would soon find itself the mecca of the unemployed shipyard workers and of the host of crafts and trades which would be concerned with the construction of a vessel of this character. Certainly the building of two or three such ships at one time would give a great fillip to the industry, and because the high-class work and the specialized nature of the equipment would demand the services of the most highly skilled craftsmen for a long time.



Record only the Sunny Hours

Pointer and 'Possum

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Special Correspondence

SOME friends of the B— family recently caught a young opossum in the woods, and the little fellow was confined in a box in the garage, with every prospect of eventually decorating a platter along with roasted sweet potatoes. But the friendly nature of the little captive so disarmed Mrs. B— that she ordered the wild creature released.

"Billy Possum" was quite satisfied with his warm quarters, however, and he slipped through a hole under the door and was found next day curled up in the box which had a short while before been his prison.

Now when night falls, "Billy" slips quietly out of his new home, foraging in the woods, and early each morning, in the family are waked and watched as he can be seen walking suspiciously up to the garage door—and suddenly making a dash through the hole for his sanctuary.

But the surprising part about "Billy's" new home is that a pointer dog also occupies the garage. But the opossum has exhibited no fear of his companion, neither has the dog exhibited any resentment, beyond an occasional growl, which may, after all, only be a friendly communication. Pointer and "possum" appear to be fulfilling the prophecy of the lion and the lamb.

The Traffic Officer

MRS. L. S. writing from Vancouver, B. C., tells of a significant display of good will at a street corner there on Christmas Eve. The traffic officer on duty was surrounded by a number of persons; when he was at last left alone, the writer observed a large pile of packages around his traffic sign. The pile grew too large for the officer to move, so he, as passing motorists expressed their appreciation of duty faithfully performed.

BUREAU VACUUM CLEANER

Bureau Vacuum Cleaner Co. net profit after charges, including taxes, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was \$1,000,000, equal to \$2.50 a share on 400,000 shares outstanding. The difference in outstanding shares on 1927-28, compared with 1926-27, was \$1,000,000, equal to \$2.50 a share on 400,000 shares.

## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

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Cheerful Voice Over Phone: "How much is a ton of coal now?"

Dealer: "Sixteen dollars and the price is rising tomorrow."

Voice Over Phone: "That's good news."

Dealer (perplexed): "How's

Voice: "I've got an oll burners"  


**Parson's Weekly**

**The Lady's Husband:** "I am afraid my wife cannot come for tomorrow's sitting, Mr. Daubson."

**Modern Painter:** "No matter, sign you come yourself and give the sitting."

—

**Judgment**

**Husband:** "It's no use your looking in that shop window. I haven't more than a dollar with me."

**Wife:** "You should have known that."

Husband: "I did."

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**Not Interested**

Indulgent Mother: "Come on, Estelle, I'll tell you about 'Mary and Her Little Lamb.'"

Estelle: "Oh, Mother, please tell it to Daddy. I'm busy."

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**In Time to Come**

"Where's Willie?"

"You'll really have to speak to the boy—he's been flying back and

afternoon."—*Exchange*.

**The Understanding**  
Occupant of Barber's Chair:  
"Before you begin, I want you  
to understand that I am a man of  
few words."  
Barber: "I'm married, too."

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**A Tery Losses a Whig**  
**HAIR OF ENGLISH**  
**BABON DISAPPEARS**  
—Heading in the *Birmingham*  
(Ala.) *Age-Herald*.

The Wonders of Natural Science  
Hats Cleaned by Phone. Call  
Bennett's, 5445—Adv.—Scranton  
(Pa.) High School Journal.

<i>Odds and Ends</i>	THE MONITOR READER	<i>In Lighter Veil</i>
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4. What newspaper is printed in five different languages?—*Odds and Ends.*

**What They Say**

Trade classes in New York City's evening schools provide instruction in 150 different occupations.

Prof. L. H. Marshall: "We need to cultivate what has been aptly called 'a fanaticism for veracity' in the same confidence

about 80,000 pounds of potatoes consumed on a single voyage of Leviathan.



**Doesn't Care**  
Cheerful Voice Over Phone: "How much is a ton of coal now?"  
Dealer: "Sixteen dollars and the price is rising tomorrow."  
Voice Over Phone: "That's good news."  
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Barber: "I'm married, too."

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A Tory Loses a Whig  
HAIR OF ENGLISH

11



## EDITORIALS

## The Blackest Sheep of the Flock

BY ALMOST unanimous agreement of the representatives of leading maritime powers of the world the submarine is denominated the most lawless and the least humane of all the so-called instruments of national defense. The proposal to outlaw it by consent of all civilized nations, to which the United States, operating through Secretary Kellogg, has again agreed, challenges the serious consideration of every friendly country. The plan is so constructively progressive that no argument should be needed to convince even the advocates of preparedness for war—of whom there seems to be a gradually decreasing number in most countries—that humanity would be better served by the continued banishment of this foe of civilization.

But there must be overcome, seemingly, the persistent fear that it is only as a nation adopts and equips itself in preparation for war with some device more terrible or more powerful as an engine of destruction than can be operated by some possibly unfriendly nation can it rest in partial assurance of industrial, commercial and political safety. Yet it is perfectly apparent that had the submarine never been invented and adapted to naval warfare, offensive or defensive, the lack of it, either in peace or in war would never be felt. Its abolition now, by an agreement forever outlawing it, would injure no one.

There is interposed, of course, the claim that some single nation, violating such an agreement, might be in an advantageous position in case of war if it chose to build and equip submarines secretly. It would seem impossible for any nation thus to defy its law-abiding neighbors. The penalty of such insubordination would be more humiliating than defeat in war. Such an agreement would automatically compel its own observance.

It is interesting, as one observes the comments made following the announcement recently made by Secretary of State Kellogg that he approved the resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Representative Frothingham looking to the abolition of the submarine, to note the fact that with few exceptions—possibly only one—the countries chiefly interested would welcome such action. But doubt is expressed by some as to the possibility of reaching such an agreement in an international conference. There is the latent suspicion that an advantage is being sought by the more powerful nations over those equipped with smaller navies. In some way the theory has been accepted that the submarine is the effective weapon of defense and offense best adapted to the needs of the smaller powers.

Thus there is apprehended, in case the new American proposal is seriously considered, a recurrence of the difficulty encountered during the Washington Conference when the virtual abolition of the submarine as an offensive weapon in time of war was tentatively agreed to by Great Britain and the United States. France, as well as Holland and Italy, seems convinced that this particular form of craft is essential, in the absence of powerful fleets of larger boats, as a means of coastal defense. These nations do not controvert the arguments against the submarine advanced in Britain and America. But France, it would seem, is ready to go to any reasonable lengths in naval armament limitations provided these can be made to apply to all seagoing armaments. It is conceivable that an agreement, if finally reached, should embrace an adequate insurance of the integrity of these contracting nations against offensive warfare upon sea or land.

## If Spanish, Why Not Portuguese?

WITH Brazil gradually establishing itself in the Western Hemisphere as one of its most progressive nations, the question of making the Portuguese language take its rightful place alongside Spanish in the romance departments of leading North American educational institutions is being seriously considered as essential to the fuller development of the Pan-American idea.

It is true that in some of the American universities and colleges Portuguese is being taught to a certain extent, and one of the most recent institutions to add the study of this language to its romance department is the University of California. But as Spanish has found wide acceptance throughout the high school systems of the United States, so the advocates of Portuguese claim for it that its usefulness would also be fully established were it to become part of the curriculum of the lesser institutions of learning.

More than two-thirds of the Portuguese-speaking people live in Brazil, which, as a matter of fact, is the largest Latin country in the world. Many of these 37,000,000 people have interests—principally of a business nature—that bind them to the United States through exports and imports. American capital to the extent of many millions of dollars is invested in that southern Republic. Trade is always more satisfactorily conducted where all parties to a transaction are familiar with the respective languages of the nationalities concerned.

In contrast to Central America, which is exclusively Spanish American, South America is not so constituted, and Brazil was settled and colonized by the Portuguese. With a territory larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Brazil occupies almost half of the southern continent. Immigration is continually adding to the population.

The value of Americans understanding Portuguese was seen during the World War when government employees at Washington attended courses at the George Washington University. It was found especially useful to the Department of Commerce, and the foreign service in general. Europe long ago learned that Portuguese as a language study was a necessity for the better business penetration of countries where this tongue prevailed. Portuguese is today spoken by more than 50,000,000 people. Besides those that live in Brazil, Africa has some 6,000,000 people who live under the Portuguese flag, while over 1,000,000 Portuguese-speaking

people live in Asia, and another 1,000,000 under the flag of the United States and of Great Britain. Portugal itself has 6,000,000 people.

Aside from what may be gained in a commercial way from a knowledge of the Portuguese language, in a purely educational and cultural direction it opens wide the doors to an appreciation of a literature that occupies a prominent place in the domain of letters. All things considered, therefore, the sponsors of Portuguese as a companion to Spanish would seem justified in asserting that their claim should not be delayed, since acquaintance with this language would indeed advance Pan-Americanism so as to make it all-inclusive in its intent and operations.

## Eighteen Years of Achievement

EIGHTEEN years is not a long period in the experience of the average individual, and it is difficult to realize that the Boy Scouts of America have only been in operation for such a short span, when one calls to thought the remarkable achievements of that organization. For it is a part, and no small part, at that, of a movement which claims with unquestioned justification that, as a whole, it constitutes the greatest united effort on behalf of and by boys of which the world's history holds record.

Described as a secular effort to start lads between the ages of twelve and eighteen in the right direction, the Boy Scouts of America have a field of endeavor that is almost overwhelming in the vastness of its scope and its possibilities. Thus there is no wonder that in the course of its eighteen years it has attracted the favorable attention of presidents, governors and many others in high executive positions. It happens that during 1927 the Boy Scouts of America were afforded an unexampled opportunity in the four great disasters which befell the Nation to put their training to a test in the most practical manner. And they more than lived up to their reputation.

In his latest message to the Boy Scouts of America, Sir Robert Baden-Powell spoke of the fact that a leaven is gradually being formed of young men and women in all countries whose aim is to substitute service for self and to practice amity and co-operation with their neighbors, whether within or outside their own particular countries. "Our hope," he added, "is thus to form a spirit of good will, which is the first essential to the successful foundation of our proposition for peace, whether by disarmament, arbitration of the League, or by treaty." There are some who look askance at the future, and claim to see little but dark pictures in the offing. But with the younger generation being trained to this newer point of view, and with the foundations thus being laid, in the characters of thousands, of a larger outlook and a nobler vision of what is right, little apprehension need be felt regarding what is to come.

## Dickens in Denmark

STRANGE though British customs, manners and idioms may be to the Danish people, they have not prevented them from reveling in the works of Dickens. A noted actor, Svend Agerholm, has just finished a tour of the Danish provinces, where he gave a number of readings. Earlier in the season he arranged three "Dickens evenings" at the old "Three Harts" hostelry in Copenhagen. His preference apparently was for "Bleak House," portions of which he recited. It was from "Bleak House" that Bransby Williams, an English actor of note, drew one of his impressive characters, and few can forget his impersonation of Grandfather Smallweed, the veteran who was ever at war with himself.

Dickens had many points of contact with the Danes. His vivid imagination, revealed through his books, appealed to them. His characters had many interests common to other nations. His appeal to the human side of his readers touched a responsive chord. He was a friend of Hans Andersen, the children's fireside companion, and the pride of the Danes. Both had strong leanings toward the stage, and it was a disappointment to Hans at least that his dramatic efforts ended in failure. With such close associations it is not surprising that there should be something in the nature of a Dickens revival in Denmark.

Dickens' admirers will find a glow of satisfaction in the interest shown in the English author. It has been said that to appreciate Dickens people must read him when they are young. Most people first come in contact with him in the schoolroom. Yet there are many who have never had an opportunity to enjoy his books until the days of school have long passed. But none who have ever come to appreciate the real Dickens will fall to say of his works, as he himself has said somewhere: "... Keep my memory ever green."

## Will Men Mine for Heat?

IN SPAIN, recently, a ton of coal sold for \$200. On the Witwatersrand of South Africa there is a gold mine whose lower galleries, 7000 feet underground, give off the heat equivalent of a ton of coal every half hour. In Tuscany men have driven pipes into the earth to tap reservoirs of volcanic steam which they have used to drive turbines producing 7500 kilowatts of electric power.

Putting these facts together and anticipating a not distant day when the householder may be asked to pay the Spanish price for coal, a British engineer has worked out detailed plans for mining the vast stores of heat known to reside in the earth. Basing his calculations on measurements made in various parts of Europe and America, which show that every mile of depth adds from 70 to 90 degrees, Fahrenheit, to the earth's temperature, he estimates that something like 400 degrees is to be expected five miles underground and at least 1500 at thirty miles. To bring up the heat from these depths, this engineer, John L. Hodgson, has devised two schemes which he recently described before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The first is a development of the deep mines now known. The second contemplates something very like a man-made volcano, harnessed to supply heat and power. The plan is to sink a steel tube thirty miles into the earth. To offset the

pressure at such a depth it would be filled with molten metal slightly heavier than the surrounding rock. Caused to circulate by an ingenious method, this metal stream would not only dig a path for the tube, but carry to the top the heat acquired at the bottom of the "mine." At the surface the heat would be applied to steam turbines and converted into power.

It is estimated that such a fountain of heat could be made to flow for \$30,000,000—perhaps less if any valuable, possibly unknown, minerals were encountered—and that it would supply heat sufficient to generate 4000 horsepower. At present electricity can be obtained more cheaply from coal, but increasing treatment of coal as a chemical substance from which are derived essential oils, dyes, coke, tar, explosives, fertilizers and other ingredients demanded by industry, points to the time when its use as fuel will be wasteful. Our machine age is multiplying its power needs at an unprecedented pace. These requirements may be supplied by new processes for obtaining energy—or heat—from novel sources, from the air, the sun, the waves or tides. Mr. Hodgson's detailed plans turn thought to the possibilities beneath our feet.

For centuries coal lay about the earth unused, and 100 years ago mining of it in the United States went little beyond the loading of wagons to explore the earth. True, most of the globe's land and water surfaces have been charted, and the crust has been dented in spots. But the vast interior of the big ball remains a no-man's land, challenging a new type of pioneer to wrest from it known and unknown mineral riches, barely suspected treasures of heat and power.

## Of Fading, or Flowering Interest

OLD pianos and new violins hold no high place, generally speaking, in the regard of musical people, pianos with the years losing quality of tone and violins wanting years to acquire it. Another difference, pianos are of their period, whereas violins are time-free. A piano of make of fifty years ago recalls in its sound the manners of the seventies; but a violin bearing date of 200 years ago speaks less for the people who lived in the eighteenth century than for those who flourish now, or who will occupy the chairs of recital halls afternoons and evenings to come. Wherefore the Chickering square, to name one example, tends to find lodgment in the auction room or the second-hand furniture shop, there to stand for sale for little; and the Steinway upright, to name another, tends to be trucked away to the factory for rehabilitation at the least cost that may be. The Stradivarius red and the Gasparo da Salò brown, on the contrary, reveal an affinity for the glass cases of museums, the strong vaults of wealthy collectors and the studios of great artists. They have a price.

It is a question of a fading, as against a flowering, interest. For in the common view, a piano begins to be a back number the moment it leaves the builder's hands; while a violin, a viola or a violoncello is a permanently unedited document, never having reached, and destined never to reach, publication.

The common view of things is subject, however, to challenge; for to many persons, the loss which a piano suffers with use, from the standpoint of quality, unimportant. The old wires in their iron frame have a vibration, and the old sounding-board over which they are stretched has a resonance, which delight, even if they do not startle, listeners. The tone in which Chopin conceived his nocturnes and ballades, and in which Wagner worked out the harmonies of "Tristan and Isolde," can still, notwithstanding thinness, charm the sensitive ear.

In more familiar consideration, an instrument that was sonorous enough in a decade of Brussels carpets and lined window draperies to be a family boast, hardly ought, when floors are of oak and walls of cement, to be put out of doors because of its light voice. For record's sake, if for nothing else, the piano of broad lid and yellow keys which takes up so much room in the house should be granted a while longer its corner; just as the recently made violin, which is all the ordinary player can own, should, for promise's sake, be allowed on the concert platform and should be permitted there to discourse the masters.

## Random Ramblings

In celebration of the installation of a radio in every room of the Statler hotels, the listener at home was recently given the privilege in one evening of "checking in" and "checking out" of six different hotels in six widely separated American cities.

That "sea taxi" which the steamship Columbus will carry for the use of tourists on her West Indies trip would perhaps increase its patronage if there was a guarantee of "Absolutely No Tipping."

Opponents of the navy building program in Germany have hit upon an apt comparison when they point out that the cost of one cruiser would pay for 5000 farms. And all it plows is the sea!

Recently an eastern college student held eight balls in one hand. This should interest college coaches who are trying to teach their ball players how to hold one ball with two hands.

Cuba is acclaiming Lindbergh as "The Last of the Conquistadores." Is he not rather the first of another type of conqueror whose conquests are measured in good will?

How much did the possibility of a "dark" horse being elected President of the United States in 1928 have to do with pensioning the White House horse?

The representatives of twenty-one American republics are proving at Havana that heated debate is not necessary to weld international agreements.

Since their founding eighteen years ago, the Boy Scouts have done their best to keep good turns in circulation.

Airplanes are being sold in England on the installment plan—so much down before you can go up.

The lowering of air mail postage rates should result in much more mail going up.

About time for farm relief to crop up again.

## "Mancipation Ann"

"WHAT are you doing, Anastasia?" I inquired wonderingly one bright February morning as I met my dusky helper at the head of the cellar stairway, her arms bulging with a promiscuous assortment of papers and bundles and her usually smiling face set in grave, determined lines.

"I've done been rootin' through my pascels, Mis' Elner," she explained as she deposited her treasures on the kitchen table, "fur a little ole flag that my granmammy give me, but I ain't spotted it yet."

"What are you hunting a flag for?" I questioned curiously. "This isn't the Fourth of July or Washington's Birthday or—"

Anastasia regarded me with hushed surprise. "No, ma'am, 't ain't neither of them days," she admitted after a portentous pause, "but it's a mighty 'portant day, howsomever. Mis' Elner, you sholy knows this here's Mr. Lincoln's birthday an' no mistake?"

Light dawned on me slowly. "Anastasia, I'd forgotten, there are so many special days—"

"I ain't but onliest one day Mr. Lincoln claims as his'n. There's that flag this very minute!" Anastasia cried delightedly, lifting a faded silk flag from its safe shelter in the well-shelved depths of an old silk bodice. "Mr. Lincoln done give that little ole flag to my granmammy wif his own gracious hands."

"Why, Anastasia, it's a great treasure, if you're positive about that."

Anastasia nodded her carefully combed head, emphatically, while her eyes grew bright with memories.

"My ole granmammy on my pappy's side didn't come from Virginia, she lived with her white folks down on the eas'n sho' o' Marlan', an' far's I ever heard tell, she war knowed all over ten states an' forty-seven counties as 'Mancipation Ann'."

I sat down in the kitchen rocker abruptly sensing a story of unusual interest. For awhile Anastasia stood stroking the diminutive flag while the light that shines in the eyes of all born story-tellers lighted up her face; even her soft, usually slow voice took on an unaccustomed note of speedy importance as she launched impressively into her story.

"It war jus' 'bout the tail-end ob de war, Mis' Elner (the war Mr. Lee an' Mr. Grant fought an' Mr. Lincoln done put a stop to fin'ly) an' time's war awful heavy ovah the Souf. My ole granmammy, who war born an' raised right down on the eas'n sho', got ruminatin' in her min' 'bout all the cullod folks what war shippin' up to Balt'mo' an' gettin' big wages jes' cookin' vittles for folks what had money to throw 'way, Yankee folks, Mis' Elner. One mornin' her ole Marster say to her, 'Ann, you don't seem right happy, does you want to go 'way from yo' home?'"

"My granmammy war awful young then an' awful full o' nonsense an' seemed like she done forgot 'bout everything 'cep' them gule dollahs, an' she say, 'Yes, Mas' Josey, I reckon I hankers to tas' real freedom an' real wages jes' as soon as I kin.'"

"'Bout a week after that, her Mas' Josey, he call her to him agin an' say as how he had wrote to a Judge up in Balt'mo' who war goin' to give granmammy a job cookin' vittles for big money, seein' as how she war such a notorious cook. Upshot of it war that granmammy, all dressed up fine in a new bonnet an' shawl what her mistus give her, war drove to the wharf come Monday night an' put in care of the capt'n o' the steamer."

"Did she care at all about leaving her home and her people, Anastasia?"

Anastasia shook her head. "No, ma'am, she didn't think 'bout home. All granmammy thinkin' 'bout war tham yaller dollahs up Balt'mo' way."

Anastasia paused, then went on in a low voice as if, even after so long a time had elapsed, she felt a sudden surge of shame for her ungrateful ancestor. "Granmammy had a pow'ful hard time learnin' new ways, learnin' how to cook in a big kitchen an' how to hole her sassy tongue when things didn't go jus' to suit her. Weeks pas', an' granmammy done droop like a caller lily what's t'ad o' bloomin'. Everything war different. She didn't ever see the Judge, and the Mrs. Judge didn't understand her, but the gule dollahs come rollin' in every so often an' they all set 'bout by her cookin'."

"Store the time her heart war gettin' terrible longin'-like for home, Mrs. Judge sent fo' her one day an' say as how there was to be a big ball an' a supper befo' han', an' Mr. Lincoln an' his wife was to be the honored guests. Granmammy set her ears back like a racehorse then, an' la, me, but she cooked a supper—!"

"It war jus' befo' supper time when they strolled in the garden that the Judge an' Mr. Lincoln come by the kitchen do' an' granmammy set there wif tears runnin' down her cheeks beatin' up sass' fo' the puddin'. Granmammy couldn't help cryin', 'cause there war a blush-rose bush a-bloomin' in the garden sactly like the one she used to love down home."

"Mr. Lincoln stopped an' spoke to her, an' she jumped up straight an' curtsied, but he jes' kep' on axin' her to tell him what war wrong. Granmammy say fo' so homely a man he had the mos' beautiful smile she ever set two eyes on. Fust thing she knowed, granmammy blurted it all out 'bout hankerin' so hard fo' her own folks that she didn't care no mo' fo' the gule dollahs. What you think Mr. Lincoln done?"

I shook my head slightly, not wishing to interrupt the tender little story.

"He took this here little flag out o' his pocket an' he say, 'Ann, I spects yo' love yo' own folks what reared you an' cared fo' you, an' I knows as how the Judge here will sen' you home to them. This little flag is one I like to carry, but I'm goin' to give it to you to remind you that freedom don't mean shirkin' yo' job or bein' ungrateful. I reckon you'll recall that every time you looks at it,'"

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

## Ten Tested Rules for Executives

1. I AM Resolved—
2. To remember that this my task is God's work more than mine, and that He is more interested in it than I am.
3. To keep silent about my own feelings, experiences, and opinions. Much talking about these things weakens one's position.
4. To hold steady under a strain. Nothing is as bad as it looks. An orderly plan and a definite goal may clear away much confusion.
5. To hear both sides and take counsel before deciding large matters. Every man has something to teach me.
6. To leave important decisions until morning. God will meanwhile take a hand if I hold off a little.
7. To treat every man as my equal. Those who feel themselves below me will respond with new values; and those who seem above me are also timid.
8. To believe that every man intends to play fair. Better be imposed upon occasionally than suspicious all the time.
9. To give to my associates not orders, but responsibilities, and credit for results obtained.
10. To remember that no case is hopeless, and to give to every man who fails at least three trials under varying conditions. It may be a matter of finding his place.
11. Having done all things, to decide, and having decided, not to change without good reason.—George S. Miller, in *The Christian Advocate*.

## Clear as Mud

AT Kelly Field the students are advised that before they can be qualified as aviation pilots they must indicate that they have inherent flying ability. Some of the candidates wanted to know exactly what this trait was, and the technicians explained that "the pilot must possess the innate faculty of selective and instinctive discrimination of the stimuli of the sensor-motor apparatus to harmoniously adjust metabolic changes in physiological and psychological equilibrium in such manner as to compre-

"Did she go home, Anastasia? Do tell me that." "She'd a flew home, Mis' Elner, if she'd only knowed how. As it was the cap'n mos' los' his chert tryin' to keep her quiet while that little ole boat steamed down the bay. It war crosin' the Chesapeake Bay that granmammy hushed up a riot. Seems like yerd'ay I set down by our ole h'arth an' listened to her tellin' 'bout it for the seshen-hund'eth time. I kin hear the win' now blowin' through our gum trees, an' the sleet beatin' a tune on our window-pane, an' granmammy sittin' thar picturin' it all fo' me."

"But the riot, Anastasia," I interrupted, "do tell about the riot."

"Well," Anastasia began, looking past me (and through me as well, I often felt) with her familiar "back-to-Virginia" stare, "as I was sayin', granmammy war settin' in the lower cabin, all huddled up in a split-bottomed chair, when a cullod boy run up from the engine room, jus' as he war, without no coat nor nothin', an' 'boutin' all the time 'bout how cullod folks war 'mancipated an' didn't have to work for no ole masters; how he claimed his freedom an' coaxed all the cullod folks on bo'd ship to jine him in enjoyin' it."

"Fust thing you knows he had a crowd 'roun' him so black you couldn't see his yaller face, an' he war a rantin' an' ravin' 'bout bein' a free cit'zen, thanks to 'good ole Abe.' It would a been safe fo' him, I reckon, if he hadn't said that, even though he kep' blamin' Mr. Lincoln for sayin' things he never said. That boy war goin' full tilt when a little bit o' cyclone in shape o' my granmammy jumped up on a red plush sofa an' started wavin' this here little flag an' tellin' those cullod folks what war elen flabbergasted 'bout Mr. Lincoln givin' it to her 'long with his good advice."

"That light boy hadn't no chance after that. Granmammy, she tole 'em all 'bout how she set out fer gule dollahs, an' how she et her h'art out hankerin' fo' home. La, granmammy talked the woot right off their eyes an' woun' up the rav'lins, an' that bright boy sneaked back to the engine room plum shut up fo' a time. Granmammy, she strut 'bout that lower cabin listin' to folks braggin' 'bout how she war the woman what talked to Mr. Lincoln, an' all the time that old boat war pushin' right on home. That's how come they started callin' granmammy 'Mancipation Ann,' Mis' Elner, 'cause she never did leave off talkin' 'bout Mr. Lincoln."

"How did you get the flag, Anastasia?"

A broad smile broke over Anastasia's face: "Reckon 'cause I war the onliest one what never t'ad o' listenin' 'bout it all. Granmammy could brag to me 'til she got her fill o' braggin', an' I war fresh to start out the nex' mornin'. Guess she knew I'd take care of the flag same as she did. Mis' Elner, I keeps it right in her bod' silk basque with the rose o' sharon done in steel beads down the fronts. It belonged to her lady 'fore granmammy saw it on herself; but I ain't finished my story."

"Early in the mornin' when the boat docked granmammy war the fust one off. La, how good the little town looked to her! She say it war paradise compa'ed to Balt'mo'. Every white house seemed to smile at her as she hurried up the street. Granmammy say she war so happy she could hardly keep her h'art from bustin' into song. After bit, she see her own home. Granmammy say no streets o' gule ever could look half so elegant as them oystershell paths in her ole marster's garden."

"Fust she thought n'body war up, but soon she heard her Mas' Josey's steps an' she couldn't go no further fo' plain joy. Granmammy set there on the po'tch step an' Mas' Josey, he opened up all the shutters an' 'stepped down to the garden an' he spied granmammy sittin' there. 'Ann, he say, 'you Ann, what you doin' here? You ain't done nuthin' you oughten to 'up in Balt'mo'?' Granmammy say she couldn't bear no mo', so she jus' laid her hand down on Mas' Josey's big shiny boots an' begged him to take her back."

"I should think he would have been glad enough to have her," I declared indignantly.

Anastasia shook her head. "He felt like she hadn't treated the Judge jus' right, Mis' Elner. Upshot of it all were, he tole granmammy she'd have to see how her mistus felt about it, an' granmammy went up the stairs to where her Mis' Lizzy Anne war a-lyin' in her big fo' poster bed, thinkin' 'bout stirrin' fo' the day. Granmammy jes' pushed the do' awid' meek-like, but her lady spied her. Mis' Elner, she jus' hole out her two arms to granmammy, an' granmammy she jus' run right into 'em!"

"After a long while granmammy riz up an' dove down in her skirt pocket an' brought out twenty-eight dollahs, all in shinin' gold, an' rolled 'em out on the log-cabin quilt. Granmammy say it war a pow'ful han'some quilt. 'That's fo' anything you say, Mis' Lizzy Anne,' she declar', 'but don't let me never set eyes on it—never. Why, honey, granmammy say, 'with all that style, they didn't even own a spidah in that Balt'mo' kitchen!'"

"A spider, Anastasia?"

"You'll call 'em fryin' pans an' skilletts, Mis' Elner," Anastasia explained, "but that's 'cause you don't know no better, but down on the eas'n sho', an' down in Virginia, quality calls 'em spidahs, like they is."

"What are you going to do with the flag?" I questioned.

"I'm goin' to put it right here where I can see it all day long an' ruminate 'bout Mr. Lincoln. Pity I can't spen' one day in the whole year thinkin' 'bout him when he war so kin' to my granmammy. Every time I looks at it, I says, 'Little ole flag, you-all spells freedom fo' black folks, but you don't spell ungrateful h'arts. I sure am obliged to Mr. Lincoln fo' learnin' my granmammy that—so's she could turn 'roun' an' learn it to me!'" E. G. R. Y.

hend and assimilate instruction in the attributes essential to perform the intricate and complex operations which constitute the details of piloting." Most of the students don't know what it is, yet, but they know that Lindy has it. —Los Angeles Times.

Thank You, Mr. Editor  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the only paper in its class published in the United States, so far as is known to the Herald, is different in every way. Copies of the daily have been reaching this office as printed for several weeks and its columns scanned with interest. It is made up of not less than sixteen pages and has an advertising patronage from every state in the Union. It is not a local publication by any means, but contains daily articles and editorials of the upbuilding kind from almost everywhere. In the copies reaching this office not a murder, suicide or anything along the crime line is found in its columns.

It is published at Boston, Mass., at five cents a copy. Families, and especially families with children, can make no mistake by having this clean paper come into their home regularly. —New Braunfels (Tex.) Herald.

## Give Them Good to Copy

IT IS rather discouraging to read the list of murders and kidnappings compiled the other day by the United Press. . . . It seems as if these acts were in some way contagious. And yet, if you care to stop and think about it, there is another side to it.  
May it not be possible, after all, that a strikingly good deed also would find imitators everywhere? Isn't there a chance that a truly unselfish, humanitarian act would prove even more contagious?  
We believe it would. We believe that the distressing features that mar our culture exist not because of any lack of goodness in the hearts of the average man and woman, but simply because we lack leaders who will sound the right chord. —Cleveland Press.